THE HICKMAN COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
—BY—
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HICKMAN, KY.

Office—Jackson Street, next door to City Hall.

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PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION, $1.50.

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

The Oldest Newspaper in Western Kentucky.

ESTABLISHED 1859. HICKMAN, FULTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1886. VOL. XXI.—NO. 30.

Fine Job Printing
—EXECUTED—
With Neatness and Dispatch.

SALE BILLS,
ENVELOPES,
LETTER-HEADS,
BILL-HEADS,
INVITATIONS,
ETC., ETC.

CALL AND SEE US.

CAPITAL ORGANIZING,

Not To Resist the Knights of Labor, But to Protect its Members.

A Huge Organization of the Several Textile Industries of New England, With Millions of Capital.

BOSTON, April 23.—The *Commercial Bulletin* to-morrow will say: "The sudden and unexpected collapse of what threatened to be a serious strike at the Whittenton Mills, Taunton, was caused by the discovery that that mill belonged to a huge organization of textile industries of New England, which has been formed so quietly that it has escaped all notice. This organization extends over Rhode Island and Connecticut and already includes forty-nine large woolen mills. This society was organized for mutual protection. It does not recognize the authority of the Knights of Labor in any way, but is prepared to use arbitration in the settlement of strikes. The organization is growing in numbers, and it proposes to give each strike careful consideration and to assist only those manufacturers who are unfairly treated by their help. A second society, embracing all cotton mills of any importance in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, was quietly completed, and elected its officers in Boston on Wednesday. The Massachusetts League is the league of cotton mills to which woolen mills are to be admitted, while the Rhode Island society was formed by woolen mills, and subsequently admitted cotton manufacturers. During the last month the cotton mills of this State have been quietly preparing for organization for mutual insurance against labor disturbances. The cotton-manufacturing industry is better adapted for the formation of such an organization than many others, because it is composed of a number of large mills rather than a large number of small ones. The quiet organization which has taken place, therefore, has been conducted with much expedition, and its result will probably be witnessed at the next attempt of the mill hands to secure the discharge of workmen who are not members of the union. The society is not a corporation, and has no stock. The yearly pay rolls of the Massachusetts mills that have already joined amount to $15,000,000. The aims of the society are not in any sense aggressive, and its purpose is not to attack the Knights of Labor, but simply to protect its members against unjust persecution. The methods of self-defense which the society will employ have not yet been made public."

POWDERLY FIXED IT.

How the General Master Workman Started an Engine that Wouldn't Go.

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—Some weeks ago an engine attached to a passenger train on the Michigan Central Road suddenly stopped. The place was between stations, and the engineer could neither start the engine along nor discover what the matter was. The passengers, many of them, got off the train and stood watching the engineer's futile efforts to find out what the cause of the trouble was. He saw at length that he would have to give it up, and that the train would stand there until a new engine could be brought. Then a quiet man who had been standing among the passengers stepped up to the engineer and said: "Take off your overalls and let me put them on." He was a man of intellectual cast of features and a pair of eye glasses added force to this impressiveness. The engineer took off his overalls and the quiet man put them on, and with a monkey wrench in his hands, crawled under the engine, and flat on his back, hammered and tinkered for a quarter of an hour. Then he mounted the cab, opened the throttle valve, and off went the engine as easy as could be. Some of the passengers thanked the quiet man as the engineer mounted the board, and the engineer himself asked his name, but the quiet man would not give it. Nevertheless a man on the train knew this bookish-looking mechanic, and he said to the engineer at the next station: "The man who fixed your engine was General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor." This happened when Mr. Powderly was on his way back from his trip to the West to examine into the troubles which led to the strike.

A Mother's Awful Crime.

KEYPORT, N. J., April 23.—Seven miles south of this place lives J. Monroe Smith. Mr. Smith is fifty-five years old, and his wife forty-three, and the mother of six children ranging in age from nineteen years down to four. Some years ago the wife and mother was sent to an insane asylum and was discharged a year later, presumably cured. Last fall she had severe pains in her head and her husband sent her to her brother's house in Elizabeth, where she improved greatly and returned home a short time ago. This morning, after breakfast, she went to one of the outbuildings on the premises, and after swallowing a dose of "Rough on Rats," returned to the house with an axe concealed under her dress. Eva, her four-year-old daughter, was still sleeping when the mother entered the bedchamber. Lifting the axe above the sleeping child, the maniac mother brought it swiftly down, splitting the little one's head open, killing her instantly. She then attacked Rufus, aged thirteen, dealing him several savage blows on the head with the poll of the axe. Bessie, the 11-year-old daughter, begged for mercy, but the terrible bloodstained axe whirled in the air and went crashing into the fragile little head. The 18-year-old daughter locked the baby in an adjoining room and ran screaming outside to apprise her father of the awful work within. After a terrible struggle, the woman was secured. One of the children is dead, and the others are likely to die before morning. Mrs. Smith is herself in a very precarious condition.

Switchmen's Strike Ended.

CHICAGO, April 23.—The Lake Shore switchmen's strike in this city is ended, the company having made a satisfactory arrangement with the men.

A BROKEN LEVEE.

A Million Acres of Cotton Land Flooded in Arkansas.

HELENA, ARK., April 23.—The levee on the Mississippi river broke last evening fifteen miles south of Helena on the Arkansas side. The crevasse is forty yards wide, and it will be impossible to close it. As in 1882, one million acres of the most fertile cotton land in the Mississippi Valley will be covered by water from one to six feet deep. Planting operations were suspended three weeks ago, and cattle and farm stock were moved to the high lands. Unless the water recedes very fast the entire cotton crop in the overflowed district will be spoiled.

A SINGULAR CRIME.

An Attempt to blow Up One of the Churches of the City of Madrid.

MADRID, April 23.—An attempt was made this morning to destroy the church of San Luis in this city. An explosive was placed inside of the enormous hollow candles which stand on either side of the altar. The explosion, instead of taking place while the church was crowded, as probably intended, occurred before the people began to arrive. The edifice was badly wrecked, and two sextons who were in the building were badly burned.

Internal Revenue Collections Increasing.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The collections of internal revenue for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, were as follows: From spirits, $50,591,795; from tobacco, $20,136,918; from fermented liquors, $13,662,750; from miscellaneous items, $179,788, making a total of $84,571,252, or an increase of $2,974,046 over the collections for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

Cholera Inoculation Authorized in Spain.

MADRID, April 23.—The Spanish Sanitary Council has authorized the practice of inoculation discovered by Dr. Ferran in the event of a recurrence of cholera in Spain.

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Fatal Mistake of a Boy in Tying a Rope Around His Waist.

NOKOMIS, ILL., April 25.—On his return from town last evening Mr. Jacob Swarey, living three miles east of here, missed some colts which he had left in the stable, and upon searching for them found them in a pasture, and attached to one of them by a halter was the dead body of August Middlecamp, a boy about thirteen years old, who had been left at home. It is supposed the lad had attempted to lead the colt to water and carelessly tied the rope around his waist in a slip-noose, when the animal, unaccustomed to being handled, pulled him down and dragged him until exhausted, as, although it appeared frightened, it did not run when approached. The boy's body was badly mangled and nearly cut in two by the rope, the knot of which was drawn to only about a four-inch noose.

FILLED A LIGHTED LAMP.

Three Women Undertake It and Have Died from Their Injuries.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Sterling, who is landlady of the Sterling House, on Adams street, was in the kitchen with her daughter Emma and Miss Whalen, a servant. One of them took a lighted lamp, and holding an oil can in one hand commenced to fill it. Suddenly the oil was ignited, and the can exploded with a loud report. The burning fluid was scattered over Mrs. Sterling and her daughter, and their clothes were soon a mass of flames. Miss Whalen, the domestic, was not burned, but inhaled the gas and smoke. The fire department was summoned, and fireman aided in the efforts to extinguish the flames and save the lives of Mrs. Sterling and her daughter, but their aid came too late. After several hours' intense suffering, all three of the women died.

TORNADO IN TEXAS.

Buildings Destroyed and People Injured, a Baby Fatally.

KILLEEN, TEX., April 25.—A tornado swept past Killeen this evening, about one mile from town. It struck the house of Jacob Uselton, demolishing the building and injuring the entire family, the baby fatally. The Norman brothers' residence was also destroyed. The family were saved, having just taken refuge in a storm-house. The storm came from the northwest, and did considerable damage in the town of Killeen. Hail stones as large as hens' eggs fell, destroying vegetation and fruit trees and breaking many window panes.

Goes Mad by Proxy.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A curious case has been developed at Matteawan, N. J. About six weeks ago Nellie Smith, of that village, was bitten by a dog. Dr. A. J. Jackson treated her with apparent success. The girl has a sixteen-year-old brother Thomas, who took her case very much at heart. The stories about hydrophobia which had been circulated gave him a great deal of anxiety. On last Thursday night he was taken suddenly ill. He became extremely violent, requiring two and often three men to hold him, and barked like a dog. No one knew whether he was bitten by a dog or not. Dr. Jackson says that he hardly knows what to think about the case. If he knew that the boy had been bitten by a dog he should certainly consider it a case of hydrophobia. As it is it may be nervous hysteria brought on by worry about his sister Nellie. The little girl is doing well under her treatment.

Roast Beef.

DAYTON, O., April 25.—The cattle pens of the Dayton Sugar Refining Company, five hundred in number, were burned to the ground late last night. The fire originated in the department where hay was kept, and evidently was the work of an incendiary. There were one hundred and twenty-six head of cattle in the pens, all of which were burned to a crisp. The pens were all filled on Wednesday last, when the entire lot of cattle was sold to Charles Zachritz. He took away all but the cattle that were burned, which will be a loss to the company.

Died on a Train.

LEXINGTON, IND., April 25.—A lady named Harrison suddenly died on passenger train No. 4, on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad, near Mitchell, Ind., a few minutes after two o'clock this morning. The lady was on her way from some point in Mexico to Charleston, W. Va., and was accompanied by a brother and sister. She was in the last stage of consumption, and it is supposed the journey was too great for her physical condition, and she expired as stated. The remains were taken to Louisville, where they were prepared for burial.

Killed By Lightning.

CRESTLINE, O., April 25.—Frederick Blazer, of this place, was instantly killed by lightning this afternoon. He was working on the track of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, two and a half miles east of this place. About three o'clock a storm came up, when Blazer took shelter under a tree near by, which was struck by lightning. He leaves a wife. The storm lasted about thirty minutes, and was accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning and large hailstones.

Peculiar Accidental Hanging.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—Henry Fryer, aged sixty-eight years, who for many years has been one of the gate-keepers of Druid Hill Park, was found dead last night hanging head down from a tree not more than ten feet from the gate. He had been training a wild rose vine to run up the tree, and had no doubt lost his balance, and in falling caught his foot in a crotch of the limb on which he was standing. The body was accidentally discovered while it was yet warm.

Mistaken for a Burglar.

PORT HURON, MICH., April 25.—Henry A. Smith, while drunk, attempted to escape from a thunder storm into a neighbor's house, was taken for a burglar and shot and killed.

Plasterers to Try the Eight-Hour System.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 25.—The master plasterers of this city have agreed to put the eight-hour system into effect on May 1, and to pay their men three dollars and seventy-five cents per day. The old rate was four dollars and fifty cents for ten hours. The new rate is really an advance of fifteen cents per day. The journeymen are expected to accept the plan, and no trouble is apprehended.

Colorado's Mineral Output.

DENVER, COL., April 25.—Official figures from the Denver Mint give the mineral output for Colorado for 1885 as follows: Gold $5,000,000; silver $13,500,000; copper $700,000; lead $3,361,000. Total $22,561,000.

Gored to Death by a Cow.

CALDWELL, O., April 24.—Mrs. Lizzie Way, wife of Charles Way, of Graysville, Monroe County, was gored to death by an infuriated cow which she was milking. The cow's horn passed through her neck, causing almost instant death.

Church-Spire Shattered by Lightning.

CANTON, O., April 25.—During a severe thunder-storm yesterday afternoon the spire of the United Brethren Church was struck by lightning and shattered its entire length to the ground. Luckily it did not take fire. The damage is about $1,000.

The Convicts at the Greenwood Mines.

FRANKFORT, KY., April 25.—The convicts employed at the Greenwood Mines were examined yesterday by Governor Knott and Cabinet. Sensational stories of the infliction of barbarous punishments were disproved. The State troops will remain, as the free striking miners and others openly assert their intention to destroy the camp the moment it is free from military protection.

A Mother's Love.

DRESDEN, ONT., April 25.—Mrs. Lije and her three-year-old child were drowned in the river near here last evening. The child fell over the bank, which is very steep, and the mother jumping in after it, both perished.

MIDNIGHT BATTLE

Between a Deputy Marshal and a Band of Moonshiners.

The Plucky Officer is Killed, but Not Until He Had Made four Assailants Bite the Dust.

CHATTANOOGA, April 26.—A special to the *Times* from Manchester, Coffee County, Tenn., gives details of a bloody tragedy enacted there shortly after midnight this morning, in which United States Deputy Marshal Webb Purdon, of Manchester, and a moonshiner named Clark were killed and three other moonshiners fatally wounded. About ten days ago Purdon accompanied Deputy Marshal Hughes on a raid among the illicit distilleries of Grundy County, Tenn., and captured and destroyed several stills. Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning fifteen moonshiners rode into Manchester determined to have Purdon's life. Seven broke into his house and the balance surrounded it. Purdon met them as they entered with a revolver and a terrible battle ensued. Two moonshiners fell to the floor mortally wounded, and the gang retreated, but they had succeeded in fatally wounding Purdon. Disabled as he was, he seized a double-barreled shot-got and fired into the retreating gang and two more fell mortally wounded. Purdon then fell dead beside the body of one of his victims. The gang carried off three of their wounded companions. A large posse is now in pursuit of them.

HIS LIFE FOR A DOG.

A Distressing Affair on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., April 26.—Major Holliday, a prominent citizen of Spring City, was run over and killed by the Cannon Ball Express train on the Cincinnati Southern railroad last evening while attempting to save the life of a valuable dog. Major Holliday started across a bridge above Spring City. He had scarcely reached it when the approaching train was heard. His dog was midway the long trestle. It meant instant death to attempt to rescue the animal, yet Major Holliday rushed forward to remove the dog to a place of safety, and before he could return the train struck him, killing him instantly. The dog was also killed.

Excited Settlers.

PIERRE, DAK., April 26.—Yesterday Agent McChesney had notice served on all the merchants and dealers in Fort Pierre that they must remove their stocks of goods from the Reservation and cease to do business on that side of the river. This order of removal was on the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. The notice was served by the Indian police. It is held that they have a right to remain, for the reason that Fort Pierre is the eastern terminus of the Goverment highway, but as to how far that would give them rights they are not informed. The outcome will be watched with interest. To enforce this order would entail a loss of over $500,000 and ruin hundreds of settlers. The settlers held a meeting yesterday and decided not to move, unless at the point of the bayonet. The excitement is intense.

Greece Gives It Up.

PARIS, April 26.—It is officially announced this morning that the Greek Government has yielded to the councils of France and will instantly order a disarmament of her forces.

LONDON, April 26.—A later dispatch from Athens confirms the announcement that Greece has decided to disarm, and adds that the greatest consternation prevails in that city over the sudden and unexpected change of front by the Government. The Chamber of Deputies has been hurriedly convoked. The warships representing England, Italy, Austria and Germany have withdrawn from their anchorage in the Piraeus.

Prohibition Beaten in Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., April 26.—Prohibition met with an overwhelming defeat here to-day, the election resulting in a majority of 5,681 in favor of licensing the sale of liquors. The vote in Manchester was anti-Prohibition—majority 626. The vote in both this city and in Manchester was nearly as large as in the Presidential election. Under the law it can not be renewed for two years. The colored vote was almost unanimously anti-Prohibition. The anti-Prohibitionists carried Lynchburg by 1,188 majority.

Still on the Warpath.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 26.—The *Call's* Guaymas, Mexico, special of this morning says: "Geronimo's band attacked ranches near Imuris, completely destroying all the buildings at Casita, a small way station near Imuris, on the Sonora railroad, killing fifteen persons, all Mexicans. A company of soldiers was sent after them. Two soldiers were killed. The Indians were moving in the direction of Nicori, in the Sierre Madre mountains. A reign of terror prevails throughout the district."

Railroad Shops Taken by Force.

KANSAS CITY, MO., April 26.—An Atchison (Kas.) special says: Strikers this afternoon took forcible possession of the Missouri Pacific yards there, driving out all men who had gone to work since the strike began six weeks ago. The strikers organized in the yards and marched to the shops, when the workers went out with but little protest, bloodshed being thus avoided. The fires in the shops were drawn and guards appointed to prevent any of the new men returning to work.

The Fatal Penalty of Politeness.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 26.—James Forrester, while riding on a street-car last evening, offered his seat to a lady, but before she could take the seat an Italian seated himself in it. Forrester expostulated without avail and finally took the man by the collar to put him out, when the Italian drew a knife a foot long and plunged it into Forrester's back, inflicting a fatal wound. The Italian was arrested.

Lowered the World's Record.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—At Clarksville, Mo., Geo. E. Weber, of Smithville, N. J., won the fifty-mile bycycle race in three hours, seven minutes, forty-two and a quarter seconds, lowering the world's record by nearly half an hour.

A Horror in Harrar.

ADEN, April 26.—The report is confirmed that the Emir of Harrar has massacred all the Europeans in his capital; also the members of the Italian scientific expedition under Count Purro.

—Speaking of sudden deaths as the result of mental anxiety or excitement, the *Medical News* says: "There is no treatment which will prevent this class of sudden deaths, and physicians are powerless to avert its onset. All they can do is to advise a calm, unexciting mode of life, with freedom from worry and anxiety. Such advice is very easy to give, but as difficult to follow as would be a suggestion that it is not advisable to die at any given time."

—"Two dozen black-hen's eggs," said an old woman to a grocer. "Black-hen's eggs!" exclaimed he, "I don't know a black-hen's eggs from another colored chicken's." "Troth, then, I do," said the woman. "Then go and pick them out yourself," he replied, pointing to a large basket of eggs. The woman did so, and picked out two dozen of the largest in the basket.

—The crime of the last boy sent to the New Hampshire Reform School was the setting on fire of a passing load of hay, whereby the farmer on top of it was nearly burned to death.—*Boston Journal.*

CAUSES OF STRIKES

The Number, Location, Causes and Results of Strikes and Lock-Outs for the Year 1880.

Report of Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, Who Has Been Employed by the Census Bureau to Investigate Causes of the Labor Troubles.

COMMISSIONER WEEKS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, who has been employed under the Census Bureau in making an investigation into the number, location, causes and results of strikes and lock-outs during the calendar year 1880, has just completed his report. In his letter of transmittal to the Superintendent of the Census, he says: "Those who understand the difficulties in the way of such an investigation as this will not be surprised at its incompleteness, and especially at its failure to secure records of the number of employes engaged in all the strikes and lock-outs reported, as well as the number of days and amount of wages lost."

In the outset of the report he states that both the employers and employed, as a class, hesitate to engage in a strike or lock-out, especially after having experienced the disastrous effects of these industrial agitations. The condition of mutal respect and forbearance between these two classes has been growing in this country, and strikes have grown not less frequent, but they are undertaken only when it is felt that there is no other resource. He states that in his efforts to get information of strikes, he sent out 1,200 circulars to both employes and employers who were directly concerned, and he adds that most of the replies were received from employers and very few from the employes. The latter either making no response or refusing the desired information, giving as their reason that it might be used to their disadvantage by the employers. From what returns were received he observed the tendency of the workmen to magnify a strike and of employers to disparage its importance, and as the bulk of the information came from the latter, the statements made in the report as to the number of strikes, the men concerned in it etc., are understated rather than the reverse.

The difference between a strike and a lock-out is stated to be the stoppage of work in the first instance growing out of some demand or other action of the employes, and in the latter instance from some demand or action on the part of employers which is resisted by the workmen. In some cases, by agreement between the employers or the employes, work is stopped in one establishment because of the existence of a strike or a lock-out in another. Of the total number of strikes—the word being used to include both strikers and lock outs—reported in 1880, which was 762, Pennsylvania with 30?, New York with 104 and Ohio with 93, are credited with 501, or 65⅞ per cent.

In the mining and manufacturing States the strikes are more frequent, while very infrequent in agricultural trades, where large bodies of men are collected together. The same is true of those engaged in professional and personal services. Domestic servants and the great body of unclassified laborers, which two groups include more than 72 per cent of those engaged in personal and professional services, do not strike at all, or at least do not strike in such a way as to get the fact into the papers.

The number of strikes reported in certain prominent trades are as follows: 236 in iron and steel industries; 158 in coal mining; 46 in the textile trades; 42 in cigar making; 36 in building trades; 46 in transportation; 28 in printing trades; 27 in glass industries; 14 in piano making, and 11 in boot and shoe making.

Mr. Weeks thinks that the frequency of strikes is not wholly due to the aggregation of workmen in certain points. ... Britain more than twenty-five per cent. of the strikes occur in the building trades and while the metal trades, mining and textile trades rank next, much the greater proportion—71¼ per cent.—of the strikes reported in this country in 1880 were caused by differences as to rates of wages and of these 62 per cent were for an advance and 9¼ per cent. were against a reduction.

Of the more important industries, especially noticeable in the boot and shoe trades, methods of work and rules of the shop occasioned as many strikes as rates of wages. The results of only 481 strikes are reported, and of this number 35 per cent. were successful, 18 per cent. were compromised and 47 per cent. were unsuccessful. Every strike in connection with hours of labor were unsuccessful, while those relating to payment of wages were uniformly succeeded. It should also be noted that strikes growing out of demands for an advance are much more uniformly unsuccessful than those against a reduction.

In conditions of trade that justify an advance, it is much more to the interest of the employer to give in than to have his works stop. On the other hand, when trade is not so brisk, it is to the advantage of the employer to have his works stopped. In such cases the opposition to a demand for a reduction is not of little effect. The reduction comes or the works stop.

As to the results of strikes and lock-outs it appears that these depend largely on the condition of trade. In 1880, however, there was an era of remarkable prosperity, and as a result strikes were successful in a proportion of cases, doubtless much above the average.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics of Pennsylvania in the investigation into strikes in that State for forty-six years, beginning in 1835, states that 45 of the 135, of which the result was given, were successful, or 83⅓ per cent., while 66 or 48 4-5 per cent. were unsuccessful. This corresponds, the report adds, in some degree with the results obtained in the present investigation. As this report shows that 35 per cent. were successful while 47 per cent. were unsuccessful.

The Massachusetts report, however, shows a remarkable difference, only twelve per cent. being reported successful and seventy-three per cent. unsuccessful. This shows that the industrial conditions in Massachusetts are widely different from those existing in other parts of the country.

It has been known, adds Mr. Weeks, to careful observers, that strikes are neither so frequent nor so successful when undertaken in New England as in other States.

In regard to losses by strikes, the report states that from 414 of the 762 strikes reported, figures are given showing that the number of men idle in these cases were 128,262, which includes only those men idle directly in consequence of the strike, and not those who may have been laid idle in other parts of the works or in other works by reason of the strike. There are 348 strikes concerning which no statement has been received as to the number of men idle. By approximation the number is estimated to have been 99,876, which, added to the above, would give a total of 228,138 idle men.

With relation to the loss of wages, it is estimated that each of these men were idle twenty-seven days. The returns show that 64,779 employes lost $3,711,097. This would be at the rate of $57 each. As the entire number of employes estimated was 228,138, the total loss of wages in this average would be $13,003,866, that is for the time lost. The wages which would have been received had the works run constantly, is the amount named. In case the strike was successful the men received additional pay and in cases where unionism existed the men received strike pay, but this was simply refunded money that had previously been paid. There is also another item of reduction in the fact that the men sometimes obtained employment in other industries during the strikes. As this $3,711,097 was lost from 1,989,872 days of idleness it appears that the average rate of wages earned by the parties striking was $1 86 per day. Tables are appended to the report showing these facts in detail.

Seeing the Good.

It is good to be well rounded out, so good that such a life should be the ideal towards which every Christian should work. But it is hard, in this unequal world to make such an attainment, and even to keep the mark properly and always in mind. Nearly all men grow in certain directions; if opposite parts and qualities do not dwarf, they at least do not increase, and hence the character fails of symmetry. But we mistake when we judge men wholly by their defects, or their less-developed parts, failing to give them credit for the good points that, jutting out here and there, constitute their better peculiarities. The right way is to see the good, rejoice in it, encourage it if possible, and then hope that this good will some time, as the predominating trait and growth, subordinate to itself all the others, and thus become the real man and Christian. If, for instance, a man have large benevolence and small reverence, we should not think wholly of the latter, but try to see the former, believing that it will in the end become controlling and determining.—*United Presbyterian.*

XLIXTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—SENATE.—Executive communications were received. A bill was introduced for the retirement of disabled officers of the army. At 12:45 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and after some discussion rejected the treaty for the reopening of the Weil and La Abra claims by a vote of 32 to 26—not two-thirds. A number of nominations were confirmed.

HOUSE.—The Ways and Means Committee reported a joint resolution to give notice to terminate the Hawaiian treaty. Bills were reported fixing the salaries of U. S. District Judges at $5,000; to regulate commercial sales by sample, price list, etc., between residents of the several States and Territories; to create the office of Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs; for the relief of Wm. McGarraghan; to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics, and their effects on the human system, in the military and naval academies, and in the Indian public schools of the Territories and the District of Columbia; for the establishment of signal stations on the West India islands; to give honorably discharged soldiers and sailors preference in public appointments.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—SENATE.—A resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee inquiring what legislation was necessary to require the U. S. Courts to prevent the wasteful appropriation of the assets and receipts of railroad property in their possession. Four hundred private pension bills were then passed, leaving but half a dozen on the calendar. At 4:15 p. m. the Senate went into executive session, and at 4:45 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE.—A resolution was reported calling on the Commissioner of Agriculture for certain information in regard to the acreage and supply of wheat and corn in this country. Bills were reported to limit the jurisdiction of U. S. courts in patent cases, and to pension prisoners of war during the rebellion. The bill for the relief of the Alabama flood sufferers was debated without action, and resumed its place on the calander under the rules. The river and harbor bill was taken up and discussed until 5:20 p. m., when the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—SENATE—Petitions were presented. A bill was passed appropriating $15,000 in aid of a National monument at Plymouth, Mass. A bill was reported to indemnify the Chinese who suffered by the recent outbreaks in Wyoming. Mr. VanWyck addressed the Senate on the bill to tax railroad grant lands. Mr. Blair gave notice that on Monday he would call up the joint resolution providing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. At 2 o'clock the Inter-State commerce bill was placed before the Senate. Messrs. Sewell and Cullom addressed the Senate. A message from the President relating to labor troubles was received and ordered printed. At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session, and at 5:15 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The electoral count bill was made the special order for May 6. A Conference Committee was appointed on the Indian appropriation bill. Adverse reports were presented from the Judiciary Committee on a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment giving the President power to veto specific items in appropriation bills, and a bill to prevent the adulteration of food. They were laid upon the table. The House passed a bill Amending Section 2805 Revised Statutes, in relation to oaths on entries of merchandise. Bills were passed providing for holding the terms of the District Court in New York and Colorado. The river and harbor bill was then taken up and twenty-eight of the sixty-three pages considered.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—SENATE—No session.

HOUSE.—The session was continued from 11 o'clock until near noon on the river and harbor bill. After adjourning, Friday's session was opened. The President's message on the labor troubles was read. Mr. Springer moved to refer it to the Committee on Labor. Mr. Butterworth moved its reference to the committee of the whole. The latter motion was lost—yeas 77, nays 147. After a lively debate in which Messrs. Butterworth, Randall, Gibson (W. Va.), O'Neill, McCreary and Springer took part, the message was referred to the Committee on Labor, with instructions to report on or before May 15. The Senate bill in aid of a National monument at Plymouth, Mass., was passed. Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Rules to inquire whether L. D. Swett, of Maine, or any other ex-member of the House admitted to the floor, is interested as agent or attorney for corporations or claims. The resolution was finally modified so as to omit the name of Mr. Swett, and providing for a select committee of five members to carry on the inquiry. The modified resolution was adopted. The private calendar was then taken up. At 4:40 p. m. the House took a recess until 7:30 p. m., the night session being for the consideration of pension bills.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—June 1 and 2 was set apart for the consideration of business reported from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads. A bill was passed authorizing the Covington and Cincinnati Elevated Railroad and Bridge Company to erect a bridge across the Ohio river. The floor was then given to the Judiciary Committee, and the following bills were passed: Transferring the counties of Howard, Little Rock and Sevier from the Western to the Eastern Judicial District of Arkansas; repealing the statute which allows clerks of U. S Courts in California, Oregon and Nevada double fees. Punishing robbery in the Indian Territory by a fine of not exceeding $1,000, or imprisonment not exceeding ten years, or both. Punishing horse-stealing in the Indian Territory by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both. Providing that all claims now existing against the United States, except pension claims, must be presented for adjudication and payment within four years of the passage of this act, and that all claims arising hereafter must be presented within six years from the time they accrued. Conferring civil jurisdiction for cases arising in the Indian Territory or the U. S. Courts exercising original jurisdiction over that Territory. Providing that in all cases of disputed hand-writing, comparison of the disputed writing with any writing proved to the satisfaction of the judge to be genuine, shall be permitted to be made by witnesses, and such writing and the evidence of the witnesses in regard to it may be submitted to the court and jury as evidence of the genuineness or otherwise of the writing. Providing that any judgment or decree rendered in United States courts within any State shall take effect, notwithstanding it is not docketed by way of lien, to the same extent and in like manner as the judgment or decree of the State court. To provide for holding terms of court for the Northern District of Illinois at Peoria. Dividing the State of California into two judicial districts.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A bill was passed to extend for two months the powers of the Chief Clerk of the Court of Alabama Claims, with authority to employ the necessary force to wind up the business of the Court. The House bill relating to the bonds of brewers was amended, requiring that the bonds shall be renewed once in four years whether the Collector of Internal Revenue requires it or not. Passed. A bill was passed for the completion of the public building at Jackson, Tenn. Mr. Blair addressed the Senate on his proposed constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages. The inter-State commerce bill was then taken up and Mr. Van Wick addressed the Senate. He was followed by Mr. Stanford. The post-office appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Camden's amendment to the inter-State commerce bill, relating to "the long and short haul," was discussed by Messrs. Camden, Harris, Platt, Brown, Wilson and Cullom.

HOUSE.—A bill was reported forfeiting the lands granted in the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Marquette to Ontonagon. Under the call of States a number of bills were introduced and referred, including a bill to establish a Department of Labor. The bill to establish a Sub-Treasury at Louisville, Ky., was taken up, and pending action the House went into committee of the whole on the river and harbor bill. Some progress was made, several amendments being adopted and rejected.

—The Ione Valley (Cal.) *Echo* relates the following: A cow on the ranch of Mrs. Leary, in Jackson valley, was killed in a singular way. A forkful of hay was thrown to her, which she had just commenced to eat, when she started back and began running and jumping wildly about the corral. She soon after fell down and expired, when it was ascertained that she had been strangled to death by a live snake, which had run from the hay into her throat.

—Carl Beck, a civil engineer in Ebingen, in Wurtemberg, has invented a carriage in imitation of the velocipede and intended to be used in districts where there are no railroads by letter-carriers, expressmen, traveling agents or by private persons. It contains a covered seat for one person in front and a receptacle for baggage in the rear. The inventor claims for his vehicle a velocity of ten or thirteen miles per hour, according to the condition of the roads.

—It is calculated that there are three hundred labor unions in New York City, with an aggregate membership of one hundred thousand men and women.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

We quote 1885 tobaccos as follows for full weights and sound packages:

	Dark and Heavy.	Burley.
Trash	$1 50@ 2 50	$3 25@ 3 75
Common lugs	2 75@ 3 75	4 00@ 5 00
Medium lugs	3 75@ 4 50	5 25@ 5 75
Good lugs	4 75@ 5 00	6 25@ 7 25
Common leaf	5 25@ 5 75	6 50@ 7 00
Medium leaf	5 75@ 6 50	8 50@ 9 75
Good leaf	7 25@ 8 25	10 00@13 00
Selections	9 00@10 50	13 50@15 50
Wrappers	12 00@18 25	16 00@18 00

Proceedings of the Legislature.

FRANKFORT, April 17.—Neither House nor Senate did anything to-day worthy of notice. The session in each body being devoted to local, petty measures of no importance. Scarcely a quorum was present in either house, the members generally leaving for the weekly visit to their homes or to Louisville.

FRANKFORT, April 19.—SENATE.—There was not a quorum in the Senate this morning, and attention was chiefly directed to local bills. The House bill providing a fine for circuses and menageries which do not take out license, was passed. The Senate was in session only one hour.

HOUSE.—Mr. Thompson, from the committee on criminal laws, reported the bill designed to suppress the spread of pleuro-pneumonia. It provides that any person who shall bring into the State any cattle known to be infected with pleuro-pneumonia, shall be deemed guilty of felony, or any person who keeps in his possession cattle known to be affected with this disease and allow them to come in contact with other cattle, shall be deemed guilty of felony. For either of these offenses punishment is confinement from one to three years at hard labor in the penitentiary. Any one who has in his possession cattle known to have been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia shall confine them in an inclosure through which no stream of water runs, at not less than six hundred feet from any highway or common, at least six consecutive months after such cattle have been exposed, otherwise he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and fined from $100 to $1,000 and be confined in the county jail from three to twelve months. Any person who shall dispose of any cattle known to have been afflicted with contagion shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and shall be fined from $100 to $1,000, and be confined in the county jail from one to three months. It shall be the duty of the county judge, when complaint has been made to him that any person has in his possession infected cattle to summon a jury who are to examine such cattle and decide, and if infected the latter shall be killed and their bodies burned or buried; any person who has in his possession premises that have been occupied by infected cattle shall not allow other cattle to be placed in them until six months have expired, and a violation of this clause entails a fine of from $100 to $1,000, or imprisonment in the county jail from three to twelve months or both. The bill was passed without discussion and not over twelve or fifteen persons voted.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—SENATE.—Bills passed: House bill authorizing the town of Auburn to issue bonds for street purposes; bill for the branch penitentiary at Eddyville, providing for borrowing money from the banks to carry on the work when there is no money in the treasury; bill amending the charter of the city of Louisville fixing the salary of wharfmaster at $2,500 a year; House bill giving circuit court and county clerks and other officers further time for collecting fee bills; House bill No. 38, known as the "Revenue bill," was taken up, but postponed till to-morrow, when the Senate will go into a committee of the whole to discuss it section by section.

HOUSE.—In the House to-day the bill for the protection of game occupied most of the session, but fell into the orders of the day because no quorum voted on it. Several minor local bills were passed.

FRANKFORT, April 21.—SENATE.—The House Revenue bill was taken up and discussed and adopted section by section. Several amendments were adopted, and it will require ten days or more to complete its consideration.

HOUSE.—The bill known as the Newton Craig Claim was discussed during the entire session. Craig claims that the State owes him ... formerly keeper of the penitentiary, and says money was expended out of his own pocket with the understanding that he was to be reimbursed when the Legislature met. He has been before every legislature for twenty years endeavoring to have his claim adjusted, but for some reason has failed, although several committees and commissions have reported favorably on it. He now asks that a commission be appointed to investigate the matter and finally decide the much vexed question. A vote was not reached on it to-day, but it will come up to-morrow and be disposed of.

FRANKFORT, April 22.—SENATE.—Bills passed: House bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Livingston County; House bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in Caldwell County. A bill appropriating $2,000 to the widow of George Cassell, of Fayette County, was lost. Cassell was summoned by the sheriff in August, 1884, to assist in capturing some escaped convicts, and was killed in the discharge of his duty. A motion to reconsider was entered, and the bill may pass when it comes up again. The Revenue bill was then taken up, and the section relating to taxing of banks was discussed till the end of the session.

HOUSE.—The Newton Craig claim occupied nearly all of the session, and the bill was finally passed, though a desperate effort was made to defeat it by members refusing to vote, but the friends of the bill, headed by Owens and Jackson, carried every thing before them. An amendment was adopted leaving it to the discretion of the Commission as to whether they should allow interest on the claim or not.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—SENATE.—Consideration of the revenue bill was laid over until Tuesday. The regular Lunatic Asylum appropriation bill was amended as follows: Making appropriations to Ancorage Asylum of $40,000 instead of $52,000, and appointing three Commissioners to distribute the amounts appropriated; by Mr. J. R. W. Smith, providing that the debts of the Asylum should be first paid out of the appropriations. After the adoption of these amendments, the bill passed. It reduces the per capita to inmates from $165 to $150. Mr. Rigney reported a bill appropriating $20,000, and $1,000 annually hereafter, to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Danville, and it was passed.

HOUSE.—Mr. Strauss sent to the Clerk's desk and had read an article in a Cincinnati daily concerning cruelty to convicts at Greenwood, also some telegrams denying the correctness of certain statements. None of the legislative committee will go to Greenwood with the Sinking Fund Commissioners. The Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer have gone to Greenwood to make an inspection. Mr. Strauss reported the Senate bill to establish the Nineteenth Judicial District, composed of Estill, Powell, Lee, Clay, Perry, Letcher, Knott and Breathitt Counties. An amendment adding Wolfe to the new district was adopted. The bill then passed. Magoffin was transferred from the Sixteenth to the Thirteenth District. A bill making wire fences and osage orange hedges lawful fences within the meaning of the statute was passed. Adair County was exempted from its operation. Governor Knott sent in a message vetoing an act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in New Liberty election precinct of Owen County.

Miscellaneous Items.

JAMES H. HUDSON fell from the Ohio river bridge at Louisville into a barge. He was terribly and fatally mangled.

ROBERT FOWLER, murderer of Miss Lida Burnert, was hanged at Morganfield.

JAMES SAYRE, SR., and a colored man named Henry Grant were drowned in the river at Blend Bridge, in Woodford County, by the capsizing of a boat. Sayre is a widower with nine children. Grant leaves a wife.

FATHER ABRAM J. RYAN, "the Poet Priest of the South," died at Louisville the other night after a brief illness from brain fever.

THE jury in the case of Melvin Butler returned a verdict of murder and fixed life sentence. Butler is charged with murdering John B. Macy, a well known gambler, who was found dead in front of his house, Louisville, with a bullet-hole in his head several months ago.

OVER thirty indictments have beed found in Henry County against persons attending the recent Warren-Barnes prize-fight there.

A NUMBER of the cart horses belonging to the various coal men in Newport are suffering with pink eye.

THE Louisville Charity Organization is about to open its doors to the public. The institution is for the benefit of working women who have no time to spare with their children during the day. An admission of five cents per day will be charged for every child. The mothers may bring their children at seven o'clock in the morning and take them away at seven in the evening. A matron and a nurse will have charge of the children during the day.

IN a row between Henry Rucker and Charles Withers, at Tick Town, near Cynthiana, Withers was shot in the leg.

NOW AND THEN.

Mr. Edmunds Trying to Explain His Former Treatment of Blaine—A Foolish Defense for a Man Who Pretends to Be Honest.

Nearly two years have passed away since the country was filled with the noise and fury of a Presidential campaign. In those two years, as is natural, many things have happened, and many reputations have been shattered; but what greater and more distressful contrast is presented by this lapse of time than that between George F. Edmunds of to-day and George F. Edmunds of 1884? Then he sat on the cold shores of Lake Champlain, in the icy dignity of his [illegible] political integrity, and the ma[illegible] [illegible] him. He refused to speak in behalf of the candidate of his party. There were intimations of a letter which had been written by Mr. Edmunds strongly condemnatory of Mr. Blaine's attitude on the Thurman act. There was a much quoted phrase, in which Mr. Blaine was represented as skulking behind Union Pacific breastworks, and carrying a furtive metaphorical gun, out of the muzzle of which he was accustomed to pour shot into the backs of Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Thurman. The existence of some such letter as this was never denied. On the contrary, since the opening of the Senatorial campaign in Vermont Mr. Edmunds' friends have induced a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* to say that Mr. Edmunds was willing to speak for Mr. Blaine on general principles, but that, having frankly shown certain letters to the National committee, he was advised not to take the stump, his previously expressed opinions of the candidate not being consistent with advocacy of him for the Presidency. It was gravely put forth that, though Mr. Edmunds thought Mr. Blaine a bad man, he was perfectly willing to speak for the party which nominated the bad man.

It would seem, in the calm and peace of the present, that one whose words carry authority and who is a trusted servant of the public should actively contend against the candidate for whom he cannot conscientiously speak. Moreover it is understood that Mr. Edmunds voted for Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding his low opinion of his character. It really seems strange that a good man should have expressed his desire that a bad man should be President. As we have said, however, Mr. Edmunds was forgiven by the Mugwumps, and more than a few of them have asserted since 1884 that they would be glad to vote for George F. Edmunds for President.

It is not probable that Mr. Edmunds has now nearly so many admirers as he had at the beginning of the present session of Congress. Judicious people who had studied his speeches and deeds rather than the adulations of his admirers were not surprised when he entered upon his present [illegible] of tricksy partisanship. [illegible] even if the end of his Senatorial term was not in the near future. He loves the byways of partisanship. He delights in the small arts of the attorney. He has never been the author of a great statute, but he has made innumerable verbal changes in measures that have been discussed by the Senate. It would be a miracle almost if Senator Edmunds should say a generous word of a political opponent, unless, like Mr. Thurman, a Democrat should happen to be his intimate friend. The contest for the Vermont Senatorship, which is now in its preliminary stages, is a fresh incentive, but his own nature and intellectual constitution are at the bottom of the fight he is making against the President. The facts in the Dusikn case clearly show that Mr. Edmunds insists on the right of the Senate to demand papers touching suspensions because the President is a Democrat. He is moved by no other consideration, and the country knows it.—*N. Y. Star.*

A Strange Anomaly.

The report that a considerable number of Senators on both sides of the Chamber are in favor of doing away with secret executive sessions will lead to the hope that Mr. Pratt's resolution looking in that direction will pass. This resolution is so moderate that it is difficult to see why it should encounter any opposition whatever. It leaves the whole matter in effect to the discretion of the Senate. Indeed, herein consists the danger that it may prove ineffective. Secret sessions may be resumed whenever the Senate thinks it advisable. But it is valuable in that it breaks up the superstition which hedges the antiquated absurdity now in vogue, and once a departure is effected it will not be long before the practice shall have entirely disappeared. The general good sense of the body may be trusted so far.

It is even said that Mr. Edmunds is in favor of some modification of the present system. His difficulty, or rather his defeat, in bringing his party into thorough submission to his committee will not prove an unmixed evil if it leads him to support this movement.

The general sentiment of the people of both parties is altogether in favor of progress in this respect. Open sessions would certainly help Senators to arrive at a true realization of their responsibility to the people. And they would increase the dignity of the body by doing away with the strange anomaly of calling certain of its meetings secret sessions, while they are invariably reported with especial fullness in the newspapers of the following day. By all means let the people know openly and honestly how their business is transacted in the Senate.—*Washington Post*

The Nation Yet Lives.

The Republican orators in the last campaign, from Mr. Blaine down, predicted that all sorts of financial disaster would result from placing the Administration in the hands of the Democrats. They "pointed with pride" to the reduction of the public debt, the large treasury balance, and a reasonable store of gold, as the results of Republican rule, and depicted in dark colors the probable effect of a change. The voters, believing government of the people to be safe in the hands of any majority of the people, decreed a change. A comparison of the receipts and expenditure for the nine months from July 1, 1884, with the corresponding period from July 1, 1885, shows that there has been an increase during the latter time of $10,000,000 in the revenues, and a decrease in the expenditures of $23,000,000, a net gain under Democratic rule of $33,000,000 for three-fourths of a year. The public debt was reduced over $14,000,000 in March; the net cash balance in the treasury is $76,000,000; the surplus gold reserve over $51,000,000. If the Republicans were entitled to credit for the good showing sometimes made under their Administration, the Democrats are deserving of just as much now. As a matter of fact, the people paid the taxes that produced these results in both cases; but it is the universal testimony of business men that the management of the treasury under Secretary Manning has been as honest, wise and firm as it was under any of his predecessors. The fiction of Republican indispensableness is thoroughly exploded.—*Boston Sunday Herald.*

THE STAR CHAMBER.

The Old Musty Republican Idea of Secret Sessions Giving Place to More Enlightened Views.

It really begins to look as if we should soon see the last of the Senatorial star chamber humbuggery. Even Mr. Edmunds is thought to be about ready to back down. The futility of all efforts to keep important proceedings secret has discouraged him; and rather than continue the farcical performance of closing the doors only to have Senators themselves carry reports to the press, he may join those who advocate the abolition of executive sessions. That would be a creditable step. But, apparently, the movement can succeed without his aid or favor. Mr. Platt's resolution has been gaining supporters. Old, musty ideas about the necessity of shutting out the public when certain matters are being considered, have gradually disappeared. They, in fact, belong to the distant past—to the early days of knee-breeches and wigs, when the Government was hardly so near the people as it is to-day. All proceedings of the Senate were held in secret until 1793, though there was much opposition to the custom. The doors were first thrown open when Albert Gallatin's right to a seat in the Senate was under discussion. The argument in favor of publicity, says Lossing, was the due enforcement of the responsibilities of the Senate and its individual members to the people, which secret debates tended to diminish; the prevention of those jealousies naturally aroused by secret legislation; and the greater confidence which publicity would inspire. These reasons for conducting legislative business with open doors are good now as arguments for keeping the doors permanently open, and publishing all the proceedings as the proceedings of the House are published. Old fogies among Senators can not long retain the precious privilege of clearing the galleries and bringing out the little brown jug. The custom is out of date.—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

MEAN PARTY SPIRIT.

Mr. Ingalls' Speech Unworthy of a Representative of Liberty—Loving Kansas.

It must be a source of poignant grief to American citizens who decline to support unfit candidates for office, although nominated by the party to which they belong, that Mr. Ingalls, a Republican Senator from Kansas, thinks that they are politically neither men nor women, and announces his opinion in such vivid terms, according to the reports, that ladies fly from the galleries and Republican Senators roar with laughter. On the other hand, it can not be altogether pleasant for Republicans who remember that Republicanism in Kansas once meant a great and earnest conflict for freedom and the rescue of the Union from the slave power to perceive that Republicanism in Kansas, as illustrated by Mr. Ingalls, has dwindled into a vulgar sneer at political independence and manliness and honesty, and ridicule of reform in the civil service. The tirade of Mr. Ingalls against political independence was but a feeble echo of Mr. Conklings picturesque gibes at "Jayhawkers and skirmishers between the lines." But some Republicans perhaps ask themselves whether even Mr. Conkling's gibes in the height of his political power and of the unquestioned supremacy of the Republican party, although loudly cheered as the blows of a great practical statesman pulverizing the Miss Nancys and the Sunday-school prigs of politics, were really serviceable to the party, or whether the Republican jeers of 1884 at purists and Pharisees and supercelestial essences for whom no earthly party is good enough were really of use to it.—*Harper's Weekly.*

A Grand Monument.

At last there is to be a National library worthy of the name. Senator Voorhees' labor of six years to pass a bill appropriating money for a building fit for so grand an enterprise was the other day crowned with success. Although always a member of the minority in the Senate, he has been kept at the head of the committee in order that his zeal and interest in the subject should be secured for the project. The bill has passed the Senate several times, but always heretofore been lost in the House. The design of the building will allow space for three million volumes, though room for only one million will be secured at present. When complete, the edifice will rival the Capitol in size. When the Smithsonian Institute shall outgrow its demands its collections also will probably obtain larger and finer shelter, until this country shall have institutions rivaling the British Museum and the imperial libraries and institutes of the continent. Appropriations for purposes of this sort would make far nobler monuments to the memory of Lincoln and Grant than the meaningless piles of stone now proposed for them and that already built to Washington's name.—*Detroit Free Press.*

DEMOCRATIC BRIEFS.

——The assault upon Postmaster-General Vilas for refusing to subsidize mail steamship lines comes from the steamship companies themselves.—*Detroit Free Press.*

——The only really good effect which the indefinite expansion of the pension policy will have upon the growing generation, will be to add such an effective additional horror to war that they will not resort to it under any consideration.—*New York World.*

——The Republican Senators are still floundering about in their effort to make a little party capital out of their controversy with the President over nominations, but it becomes daily more evident that Mr. Edmunds can not hold them to the rule of rejecting men simply because they can not get the "papers."—*New York Post.*

The Hickman Courier.

GEORGE WARREN, Publisher.

HICKMAN. : : KENTUCKY

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A BILL granting women the right to vote at municipal elections in Massachusetts has been defeated in the Legislature of that State for the twentieth time.

RHODE ISLAND is to have prohibition after July. The amendment was carried by 400 votes over the necessary three-fifths, but does not go into effect for three months.

AN Oregon newspaper has no patience with those who lament the disappearance of the buffalo. It says it will be well when he is gone and he wouldn't have lasted so long except that he was so tough.

MR. ENOCH PRATT, who gave Baltimore its fine free library, is thought to be worth six or seven millions, all self-made. He is past seventy, undersized and very thin, though he is still hale and agile.

THE exports of wheat from this country are less than in 1885, but the amount of cotton is so much greater that the breadstuffs and cotton together amount to about $1,000,000 per week over last year's exports.

A WOMEN'S labor union has been incorporated at San Francisco for the purpose of manufacturing wearing apparel, establishing laundries, eating houses, restaurants and reading-rooms. Capital stock $100,000 in $1 shares.

IT is remarkable to say the least that the New York stock market should remain so firm, notwithstanding the labor troubles in the southwest and elsewhere. It proves that the times are determined to be good if given half a chance.

THE longevity of women who are fortunate enough to marry soldiers is shown in the fact that our pension rolls bear the names of 20,000 widows of the veterans of 1812. The brides of seventy-four years ago are nearly centenarians now and the number of them quite surpasses belief.

THE Pennsylvania manufacturers expect a big increase in the steel and iron trade as soon as the labor troubles cease, and have put their furnaces in order for the production of 500,000 tons of rails this year in excess of present orders. There is prospects of increased activity in railroad building.

THE question as to whether boycotting is conspiracy is to be legally tested in New York city, where two members of a labor union have been held to bail for trial on charges of conspiracy to ruin the business of a tradesman. A number of boycotters were arrested and fined, and others discharged.

THERE have been some imitation, "two-for-a-cent" strikes of school children in various cities of the Union, and now the school teachers of Wakefield, Mass., threaten to strike because their salaries have been considerably reduced. But here public opinion, it is thought, will be with the strikers.

LEADERS of fashion are now beginning to discard bird skins as ornaments on their head gear and are taking to vegetables. Full-grown carrots, beets, onions or ears of corn on hats and bonnets would look just as well as the remains of defunct birds, besides being much more humane by sparing the little warblers.

THE middle of July appears to be the time most generally accepted by Congressmen as the probable date of adjournment. Speaker Carlisle has already been notified that forty members desire to make speeches on the tariff bill, and the estimate is roughly made that the tariff discussion may continue for six weeks.

IT is reported that the French War Department, which has for many years been experimenting with balloons, has discovered a propelling power sufficient to drive a machine through the air, without regard to the direction of the wind. This agent is understood to be electricity. Further, a balloon that can be steered in any direction has been constructed.

THE colored people of Washington celebrated Emancipation Day recently with a parade. At the armory of one of the colored companies the soldier delegated to run up the United State flag, by mistake ran up the Confederate stars and bars. The sensation was immense. A patriotic clerk in the War Department rushed to the rescue, and hauling down the emblem of the lost cause, restored the equanimity of the National Capital.

FRANCE sends news that the cholera has appeared within its limits, and in the news is contained a warning to us. The reappearance of the scourge so early indicates that, far from having died out, it will rage with a new vigor this summer, and mayhap run its course, not only through Europe, but through America also, or at least in those parts of the two continents where efficient means have not been employed to keep it out. It behooves every one to put in operation the best of sanitary regulations.

THE usefulness of living under one's vine has been tested by a Spanish family at Monticello, near Santa Barbara. A large family of seven sons and as many daughters, with about a hundred descendants, have been mainly supported by the vine, which, in some years, has borne over 6,000 bunches, or upwards of 8,000 pounds of ripe grapes. Between 1850 and 1860 the vine had been trained over an area of eighty feet in circumference, the stem measuring then twelve inches in diameter and attaining a height of fifteen feet from the ground.

"KILLING the engine" has been resorted to in the great railroad strike. The most effective manner of doing this is as follows: The strikers shut the throttle by pushing in the lever pin, disconnect the fulcrum connections with the boiler head, take the lever and march off with it. The engine then is useless. At a cost of $14 it requires a couple of days to replace the lever. Another plan is to put out the fire and let the water run out of the boiler. The engine would then have to be hauled to a water tank and the boiler re-filled.

TALMAGE'S SERMON.

A Spring-Tide Theme — "The Laughter of the Bible."

The Various Phases of Cachinnatory Indulgence, Which are Pleasing or Displeasing to the Lord According to the Spirit Which Induces It.

Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, in a recent Sunday morning sermon at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, took for his subject "The "Laughter of the Bible," taking for his texts the following:

Then was our mouth filled with laughter. —Psalms, xxvi, 2.

He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh. —Psalms, i, 4.

Dr. Talmage said:

Thirty-eight times does the Bible make reference to this configuration of the features and quick expulsion of the breath which we call laughter. Sometimes it is born of the sunshine and sometimes of the midnight. Sometimes it stirs the sympathies of angels and sometimes the cachination of devils. All healthy people laugh. Whether it pleases the Lord or displeases Him, that depends upon when we laugh and at what we laugh. My theme this morning is the laughter of the Bible, namely—Sarah's laugh, or that of skepticism; David's laugh, or that of spiritual exultation; the fool's laugh, or that of sinful merriment; God's laugh, or that of infinite condemnation; Heaven's laugh, or that of eternal triumph.

Scene: An oriental tent; the occupants, old Abraham and Sarah perhaps wrinkled and decrepit. Their guests are three angels—the Lord Almighty one of them. In return for the hospitality shown by the old people God promises Sarah that she shall become the ancestress of the Lord Jesus Christ. Sarah laughs in the face of God; she does not believe it. She is affrighted at what she has done. She denies it. She says: "I didn't laugh." Then God retorted with an emphasis that silenced all disputation: "But thou didst laugh." My friends, the laugh of skepticism in all ages is only the echo of Sarah's laughter. God says he will accomplish a thing, and men say it can not be done. A great multitude laugh at the miracles. They say they are contrary to the laws of nature. What is a law of nature? It is God's way of doing a thing. You ordinarily cross the river by the bridge. To-morrow you change for one day and you go across Wall street ferry. You made the rule. Have you not the right to change it? I ordinarily come in at that door (pointing to a side entrance of the church). Suppose next Sabbath I should come in at the other door? It is a habit I have. Have I not a right to change my habit? A law of nature is God's habit—his way of doing things. If he makes the law has he not a right to change it at any time he wants to change it? Alas for the folly of those who laugh at God when he says: "I will do a thing," they responding, "You can't do it."

God says that the Bible is true—it is all true. Bishop Colenso laughs, Herbert Spencer laughs, John Stuart Mill laughs, great German universities laugh, Harvard laughs—softly; a great many of the learned institutions of this country, with long rows of professors seated on the fence between Christianity and infidelity, laugh softly. They say: "We didn't laugh." That was Sarah's trick. God thunders from the heavens: "But thou didst laugh."

The Garden of Eden was only a fable. There never was any ark built—it was too small to have two of every kind. The pillar of fire by night was only the Northern lights. The ten plagues of Egypt only a brilliant specimen of jugglery. The sea parted because the wind blew violently a great while from one direction. The sun and moon did not put themselves out of the way for Joshua. Jacob's ladder was only horizontal and picturesque clouds. The destroying angel smiting the first born was only cholera infantum or some epidemic. The gullet of the whale by positive measurement is too small to swallow a prophet. The lame, the dumb, the blind, the halt, cured by mere human surgery. The resurrection of Christ's friend only a beautiful tableau, Christ and Lazarus and Mary and Martha acting their parts well. My friends, there is not a doctrine or statement in God's Holy Word that has not been derided by the skepticism of the day.

I take up this book of King James' translation. I consider it a perfect Bible, but here are skeptics who want it torn to pieces. And now, with this Bible in my hand, let me tear out all those portions which the skepticism of the day demands shall be torn out. What shall go first? "Well," says some in the audience, "take out all that about the creation and about the first settlement of the world." Away goes Genesis. "Now," says some one, "take out all that about the miraculous guidance of the children of Israel in the wilderness." Away goes Exodus. "Now," says some one else in the audience, "there are things in Deuteronomy and Kings that are not fit to be read." Away goes Deuteronomy and the Kings. "Now," says some one, "the book of Job is a fable that ought to come out." Away goes the book of Job. "Now," says some one, those passages in the New Testament which imply the divinity of Jesus Christ out to come out." Away go the Evangelists. "Now," says some one, "the Book of Revelation—preposterous! it represents a man with a moon under his feet and a sharp sword in his hand." Away goes the Book of Revelation. Now there are a few places left. What shall we do with them? "Oh," says some man in the audience, "I don't believe a word in the Bible from one end to the other." Well, it is all gone. Now you have put out the last light for the nations. Now it is the pitch darkness of eternal midnight. How do you like it? But I think, my friends, we had better keep the Bible a little longer intact. It has done pretty well for a good many years. Then there are old people who find it a comfort to have it on their laps, and children like the stories in it. Let us keep it for a curiosity anyhow. If the Bible is to be thrown out of the school and out of the court-room, so that men no more swear by it, and it is to be put in a dark corner of the city library, the Koran on one side and the writings of Confucius on the other, then let us each one keep a copy for himself, for we might have trouble and we would want to be under the delusion of its consolations; and we might die, and we would want the delusion of the exalted residence at God's right hand which it mentions.

Oh, what an awful thing it is to laugh in God's face and hurl his revelation back at him! After awhile the day will come when they will say they did not laugh. Then all the hypercriticisms, all the caricatures and all the learned sneers in the quarterly reviews will be brought to judgment; and amid the rocking of everything beneath and amid the flaming of everything above, God will thunder: "But thou didst laugh." I think the most fascinating laughter at Christianity I ever remember was Theodore Parker's. He made the word of God seem ridiculous, and he laughed on at our holy religion until he came to die, and then he said: "My life has been a failure—a failure domestically, I have no children; a failure socially, for I am treated in the streets like a pirate; a failure professionally, because I know but one minister who has adopted my sentiments." For a quarter of a century he laughed at Christianity, and ever since Christianity has been laughing at him. Now, it is a mean thing to go into a man's house and steal his goods, but, I tell you, the most gigantic burglary ever invented is the proposition to steal these treasures of our holy religion. The meanest laughter ever uttered is the laughter of the skeptic.

The next laughter mentioned in the Bible is David's laughter, or the laughter of spiritual exultation: "Then was our mouth filled with laughter." He got very much down sometimes, but there are other chapters where four or five times he calls upon the people to praise and exult. It was not a mere twitch of the lips, it was a demonstration that took hold of his whole physical nature. "Then was our mouth filled with laughter." My friends, this world will never be converted to God until Christians cry less and laugh and sing more. The horrors are poor bait. If people are to be persuaded to adopt our holy religion, it will be because they have made up their minds it is happy religion. They don't like a morbid Christianity. I know there are morbid people who enjoy a funeral. They come early to see the friends take leave of the corpse, and they steal a ride to the cemetery; but all healthy people enjoy a wedding better than they do a burial. Now, you make the religion of Christ sepulchral and hearse-like and you make it repulsive.

I say, plant the rose of Sharon along the church walks, and columbine to clamber over the church wall; and have a smile on the lip, and have the mouth filled with holy water. There is no man in the world except the Christian that has a right to feel an untrammeled glee. He is promised everything is to be for the best here, and he is on the way to a delight which will take all the processions with palm branches, and all the orchestras, harped and cymbaled and trumpted, to express. "Oh," you say, "I have so much trouble!" Have you more trouble than Paul had? What does he say? "Sorrowful, yet always rejoicing. Poor, yet making many rich. Having nothing, yet possessing all things." The merriest laugh I think I have ever heard has been in the sick-room of God's dear children. When Theodosius was put upon the rack he suffered very great torture at the first. Somebody asked him how he endured all that pain upon the rack. He replied: "When I was first put upon the rack I suffered a great deal; but very soon a young man in white stood by my side, and with a soft and comfortable handkerchief he wiped the sweat from my brow and my pains were relieved; it was a punishment for me to get from the rack, because when the pain was all gone the angel was gone." Oh, rejoice evermore! You know how it is in the army—an army in encampment. If to-day news come that our side has had a defeat, it demoralizes all the host. But if the news comes of victory to-day and victory tomorrow, the whole army is impassioned for the contest. Now, in the kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ report fewer defeats; tell us the victories—victory over sin and death and hell. Rejoice evermore, and again I say, rejoice. I believe there is more religion in a laugh than in a groan. Anybody can groan, but to laugh in the midst of banishment and persecution and indescribable trial, that requires a David, a Daniel, a Paul, a modern heroine.

The next laughter mentioned in the Bible that I shall speak of, is the fool's laughter, or the expression of sinful merriment. Solomon was very quick at simile; when he makes a comparison we all catch it. What is the laughter of a fool like? He says: "It is the crackling of thorns under a pot." The kettle is swung, a bunch of brambles is put under it, and the torch is applied to it and there is a great noise and a big blaze and a sputter and a quick extinguishment; then it is darker than it was before. Fool's laughter. The most miserable thing on earth is a bad man's fun. There they are—ten men in a barroom; they have at home wives, mothers, daughters. The impure jest starts at one corner of a barroom and crackle, crackle, crackle it goes all around. In five hundred such guffaws there is not one item of happiness. They all feel bemeaned if they have any conscience left. Have nothing to do with men or women who tell immoral stories. I have no confidence either in their Christian character or their morality.

So, all merriment that springs out of the defects of others—caricature of a lame foot or a curved spine of a blind eye or a deaf ear—will be met with the judgments of God either upon you or your children. Twenty years ago in this city I knew a man who was particularly skillful in imitating the lameness of a neighbor. Not long ago a son of the skillful mimic had his leg amputated for the very defect which his father had mimicked years before. I do not say it was a judgment of God; I leave you to make your own inference. So, all merriment born of dissipation, that which starts at the counters of the drinking restaurant, or from the wine glass in the home circle, the maudlin simper, the meaningless joke, the saturnalian gibberish, the paroxysm of mirth about nothing that you sometimes see in the fashionable club-room or in the exquisite parlor at twelve o'clock at night, are the crackling of thorns under a pot. Such laughter and such sin end in death. When I was a lad a book came out, entitled, "Don Jour's Patent Sermons." It made a great stir, a very wide laugh, all over the country, that book did. It was a caricature of the Christian ministry, and of the word of God and of the Day of Judgment. Oh, we had a great laugh! The commentary on the whole thing is that not long ago the author of that book died in poverty, shame, debauchery, kicked out of society and cursed of Almighty God. The laughter of such men is the echo of their own damnation.

The next laughter that I shall mention as being in the Bible is the laugh of God's condemnation: "He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh." Again: "The Lord will laugh at him." Again: "I will laugh at his calamity." With such demonstration will God greet every kind of great sin and wickedness. But men build up villainies higher and higher. Good men almost pity God because He is so schemed against by men. Suddenly a pin drops out of the machinery of wickedness, or a secret is revealed, and the foundation begins to rock, and finally the whole thing is demolished. What is the matter? I will tell you what the matter is. The crash of ruin is only the reverberation of God's laughter.

On Wall street there are a great many good men and a great many fraudulent men. A fraudulent man there says: "I mean to have my million." He goes to work, reckless of honesty, and he gets his first one hundred thousand dollars. He gets after awhile his two hundred thousand dollars. After awhile he gets his five hundred thousand dollars. "Now," he says, "I have only one more move to make and I shall have my million." He gathers up all his resources; he makes that one last grand move; he fails and loses all, and he has not enough money left to pay the cost of the car to his home. People can not understand this spasmodic revulsion. Some said it was a sudden turn in Erie Railway stock, or in Western Union, or in Illinois Central; some said it was Jay Gould; some said it was one speculator, some said it was another. They all guessed wrong. I will tell you what it was: "He that sitteth in the heavens" laughed

A man in New York said he would be the richest man in the city. He left his honest work of chairmaking and got into the city councils some way, and in ten years stole fifteen million dollars from the city government. Fifteen million dollars. He held the Legislature of the State of New York in the grip of his right hand. Suspicions were aroused. The grand jury presented indictments. The whole land stood aghast. The man who expected to put half the city in his vest pocket goes to Blackwell's Island, goes to Ludlow-street jail, breaks prison and goes across the sea, is rearrested and brought back and again remanded to jail and died there. Why. "He that sitteth in the heavens" laughed.

Rome was a great empire; she had Horace and Virigl among her poets; she had Augustus and Constantine among her emperors. But what mean the defaced Pantheon and the Forum turned into a cattle market and the broken-walled Coliseum and the architectural skeleton of her great aqueduct, What was that thunder? "Oh," you say, "that was the roar of the battering rams against her walls." No. What was that quiver? "Oh," you say, "that was the tramp of hostile legions." No. The quiver and the roar were the outburst of Omnipotent laughter from the defied and insulted heavens. Rome defied God and He laughed her down. Babylon defied God and He laughed her down.

There is a great difference between God's laugh and His smile. His smile is eternal beatitude. He smiled when David sang and Miriam clapped the cymbals and Hannah made garments for her son and Paul preached and John kindled with Apocalyptic vision, and when any man has anything to do and does it well. His smile; Why, it is the 15th of May, the apple orchards in full bloom; it is Heaven at high noon; all the bells beating the marriage peal. But his laughter—may it never fall on us! It is a condemnation for our sin; it is a wasting away. We may let the satirist laugh at us and all our companions may laugh at us, and we may be the target for the merriment of earth and hell; but God forbid that we should ever come to the fulfillment of the prophecy against the rejectors of the truth: "I will laugh at your calamity." But, my friends, all of us who reject Christ and the pardon of the Gospel must come under that tremendous bombardment. God wants us all to repent. He counsels, He coaxes. He importunes, and he dies for us. He comes down out of Heaven. He puts all the world's sin on one shoulder, He puts all the world's sorrow on the other shoulder, and then with that Alp on one side and that Himalaya on the other, he starts up the hill back of Jerusalem to achieve our salvation. He puts the palm of his right foot on one long spike, and he puts the palm of his left foot on another long spike, and then, with hands spotted with his own blood, he gesticulates, saying: "Look! look and live; with the crimson veil of my sacrifice I will cover up all your sins; with my dying groan I will swallow up all your groans. Look, live!" But some of you this morning turn your back on that, and then this voice of invitation turns to a tone divinely ominous that sobs like a simoon through the first chapter of Proverbs: "Because I have called and ye refused I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded; but ye have set at naught all my counsel and would none of my reproof; I also will laugh at your calamity." Oh, what a laugh that is! a deep laugh; a long reverberating laugh; an overwhelming laugh. God grant we may never hear it! but in this day of merciful visitation yield your heart to Christ that you may spend all your life on earth under his smile and escape forever the thunder of the laugh of God's indignation.

The other laughter mentioned in the Bible, the only one I shall speak of is heaven's laughter or the expression of eternal triumph. Christ said to his disciples: "Blessed are ye that weep now, for ye shall laugh." That makes me know positively that we are not to spend our days in heaven singing long-meter psalms. The formalistic and stiff notions of heaven that some people have would make me miserable. I am glad to know that the heaven of the Bible is not only a place of holy worship but of magnificent sociability. "What," say you, "will the ringing laugh go around the circles of the saved?" I say yes; pure laughter; cheering laughter; holy laughter. It will be a laugh of congratulation. When we meet a friend who has suddenly come to a fortune or who has got over some dire sickness, do we not shake hands? do we not laugh with him? And when we get to heaven and see our friends there, some of them having come up out of great tribulations, why, we will say to one of them: "The last time I saw you, you had been suffering for six weeks under a low, intermittent fever;" or, to another we will say: "You for ten years were limping with the rheumatism, and you were full of complaints when we saw you last. I congratulate you on this eternal recovery." We shall laugh—yes, we shall congratulate all those who have come up out of great financial embarrassments in this world because they have become millionaires in heaven.

Ye shall laugh. It shall be a laugh of reassociation. It is just as natural for us to laugh when we meet a friend we have not seen for ten years as any thing is possible to be natural. When we meet our friends from whom we have been parted ten, twenty or thirty years, will it not be with infinite congratulation? Our perception quickened, our knowledge improved, we will know each other at a flash. We will have to talk over all that has happened since we have been separated; the one that has been ten years in heaven telling us all that has happened in the ten years of his heavenly residence, and we telling him in return all that has happened during the ten years of his absence from earth.

Ye shall laugh. I think George Whitfield and John Wesley will have a laugh of contempt for their earthly collisions; and Toplady and Charles Wesley will have a laugh of contempt for their earthly misunderstandings; and the farmers who were in a lawsuit all their days will have a laugh of contempt over their earthly disturbances about a line-fence. Exemption from all annoyance. Immersion in all gladness. Ye shall laugh. Christ says so. Ye shall laugh.

Yes, it will be a laugh of triumph. Oh, what a pleasant thing it will be to stand on the wall of Heaven and look down at Satan and hurl at him defiance and see him caged and chained and we forever free from his clutches! Yes, it will be a laugh of royal greeting. You know how the Frenchmen cheered when Napoleon came back from Elba; you know how the English cheered when Wellington came back from Waterloo; you know how Americans cheered when Kossuth arrived from Hungary; you remember how Rome cheered when Pompey came back victor over nine hundred cities. Every cheer was a laugh. But oh, the mightier greeting, the gladder greeting, when the snow-white cavalry troop of Heaven shall go through the streets and, according to the book of Revelation, Christ, in the red coat, in the crimson coat, on a white horse and in all the armies of Heaven following on white horses! Oh, when we see and hear that cavalcade we shall cheer, we shall laugh.

Does not your heart beat quickly this morning at the thought of the great jubilee upon which we are soon to enter? I pray God that when we get through with this world and are going out of it we may have some such vision as the dying Christian had when he saw written all over the clouds in the sky the letter "W;" and they asked him, standing by his side, what he thought that letter "W" meant. "Oh," he said, "that stands for 'welcome.'" And so may it be when we quit this world. "W" on the gate, "W" on the door of the mansion, "W" on the throne. Welcome! Welcome! Welcome!

I have preached this sermon this morning with five prayerful wishes: That you might see what a mean thing is the laugh of skepticism; what a bright thing is the laugh of spiritual exultation; what a hollow thing is the laugh of sinful merriment; what an awful thing is the laugh of condemnation; what a radiant, rubicund thing is the laugh of eternal triumph! Avoid the ill; choose the right. Be comforted. Be comforted. 'Blessed are ye that weep now—ye shall laugh." Ye shall laugh.

A Good Kind of a Doctor.

[Chicago News.]

An old member of the medical profession in this city tells us a story which he says Dr. J. Adams Allen told him many years ago. Dr. Allen, as the story goes, was just beginning his practice when, one winter day, seated in a car, muffled to the ears, he overheard this conversation between two passengers who were sitting where they could not see his face: "Say, George," said one, "what kind of a doctor is this young Allen?" "All I know about him is that he snatched my aunt from the grave last summer—that is, I shall always think he did." "Did he, indeed?" said the other; "well, he must be a pretty good doctor, then. What was the matter with your aunt?" "Oh, she was dead and buried, you know."

EXPENSIVE BUTTONS.

They Are to Be Had in Wood, Mother-o'-Pearl, Diamonds and Pearls.

Buttons are a prominent feature in dress just now, their size in many instances being almost grotesque. Many of the newer styles are handsome and very expensive, reaching in price to fifteen and twenty dollars the dozen, with smaller ones to match for the bodice and sleeves. Among the varieties which crowd the market are the Watteau, Louis XV. and XVI., called severally after the monarchs whose names they bear. A fashionable and costly variety is a set of deep cream-colored enamel and mother-o'-pearl buttons, exquisitely hand painted, each button bearing a different device. The list includes Dresden works of art a la placque, Grecian interlaced chains enclosing real gems in the center, almond-tinted enamels cut out flat with Murillo cherubs in raised work and huge ecru and bronze buttons with richly colored faience cut in medallion effects. Added to the high art productions of foreign lands, which show Roman and the gay Persian intermingling of lights and shades are less expensive sets of cowry shell, corozo, fine grained woods of the coco palm, which takes fine polish, and is made also into rosary beads, Japanese buttons, China buttons, bronze and silver buttons, and buttons ad infinitum, the list running down to the tiny glove button made of real diamonds, pearls and rubies, to be worn upon gloves en suite with wedding and reception toilets.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Results of English Sanitation.

Improved health laws appear to have produced remarkable results in England and Wales, a decided reduction in the death-rate having now been maintained for ten years, and been much greater during the second half of that period than the first. So great has been the recent reduction that, as the registrar-general points out, more than 281,000 persons survived the last five years whose deaths would have been recorded had the mean rate of mortality been equal to that prevailing in the ten years, 1871-80. The effect of longevity has been indicated by Mr. Noel Humphrey, who states that the reduction in the death-rate from 22.5 in 1838-54, to 20.8 in 1876-80 has added two years to the life of every male born, and three years and a half to that of every female.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

American Vital Statistics.

It is a matter for international regret that in such essential departments of vital statistics as the registration of births and deaths in the United States should be so far behind most other civilized countries. Until, however, some tolerably uniform system for such registration be adopted throughout the United States, we much doubt whether, either from a public-health or a statistical point of view, the comparison of American and European mortality statistics can yield any useful result.—*London Lancet.*

—"Some time ago," says the Tacoma (W. T.) *Ledger*, "when the boom was on this town and there was not no safe place in which to put money, a great deal of it was buried in the ground, and one of Tacoma's old citizens had a bag of gold 'twenties' hidden near a stump and safely covered over with earth. One night he was seated in the hotel, talking with a crowd of men, when quite unexpectedly his black dog came in with the bag of coin in his mouth and laid it down at his master's feet. Enough to say that he banked no more money that way, as mother earth was not a safe place when the old dog was acting as clerk."

—The word landlord probably became applied to inn-keepers and tavern-keepers by virtue of their letting their rooms and apartments for hire. Landlords, in common phraseology, now means a person from whom houses lands or lodgings are rented. The word is a relic of feudal times, when the possessor of land was actually *dominus terrae*. Addison uses the word as meaning the master of an inn. —*Chicago Herald.*

—A grandfather, coming to read his paper found that he had mislaid his spectacles, and thereupon declared: "I have lost my glasses somewhere, and can't read the paper." A little three-and-a-half-year-old girl, desiring to assist him, answered: "G'an'pa, you go outside and look froo ze window, an I'll hold ze paper up so you can read it."—*Toledo Blade.*

—A constant dropping, it is commonly believed, will wear away a rock. This is somewhat of a fable, however. It depends upon the size of the rock and what it drops on. If a granite bowlder, weighing several tons, should drop on a strong man it would wear out the man from hem to selvage, and wouldn't perceptibly abrade the rock.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—*Chamber's Journal* has discovered that in September and October a child grows only a fifth of what it does in June and July. In other words, its growth is some in the autumn, but in June and July it is summer.

CONGRESSMAN FORAN, of Ohio, says St Jacobs Oil surely cures rheumatism.

Congressman Mutchler, of Pennsylvania, publicly indorses Red Star Cough Cure. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WHEN G. W. was a small boy they used to call him Figures, because they can not lie.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A New Way to Pay Old Debts.

Shakespeare tells how this can be accomplished in one of his immortal plays; but debts to nature must be paid on demand unless days of grace be obtained through the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is not a "cure-all" but invaluable for sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, consumption, and all diseases of the pulmonary and other organs, caused by scrofula or "bad blood." Scrofulous ulcers, swellings and tumors are cured by its wonderful alterative action. By druggists.

WHAT light may be safely recommended as the cheapest and best?—Daylight.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

DR. PIERCE'S "Favorite Prescription" is a most powerful restorative tonic, and combines the most valuable nervine properties; especially adapted to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflammation, or ulceration, or from nervousness or neuralgic pains. By druggists.

THE match is a modern invention, but the match-maker is older than history.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Throw Away Trusses

when our new method, without use of knife, is guaranteed to permanently cure the worst cases of rupture. Send 10 cents in stamps for references and pamphlet, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE dude, judging from his conversation holds every thing in "ah."—*Pacific Jester.*

AS TIME advances the hair becomes gray, unless prevented by Hall's Hair Renewer.

Ayer's Pills are the best laxative medicine in use. Sold by all dealers in medicine.

FOGG boasts that his wife is sum—that is to say, a good figure.—*Boston Transcript.*

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

WHERE two heads are always better than one—In a base drum.—*Boston Traveler.*

3 months' treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

A MAN of his word—An orator.—*National Weekly.*

Vigor and Vitality

Are quickly given to every part of the body by Hood's Sarsaparilla. The blood is purified, enriched, and vitalized, and carries health instead of disease to every organ. The stomach is toned and strengthened, the appetite restored. The kidneys and liver are roused and invigorated. The brain is refreshed, the mind made clear and ready for work. The whole system is built up and rejuvenated by this peculiar medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"I was in bad condition with fainting spells and general debility. I was run down, ate hardly any thing, and hardly dared go out on the street alone for fear of having a fainting spell. Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a wonderful amount of good, as I am now in good health again. My appetite has been good ever since taking the medicine, and I can eat a square meal with relish." MRS. MOLLIE CUTTER, 119 Eleventh St., Covington, O.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

That Tired Feeling

Which affects nearly every one at this season is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has the peculiar merit of building up and strengthening the system while it eradicates disease.

"I have been in poor health several years, suffering from indigestion, restlessness in the night, and in the morning I would get up with a very tired feeling. After taking only a part of the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla I could rest well all night and feel refreshed when I woke up. I must say that Hood's Sarsaparilla is all it is recommended to be." MRS. H. D. WINANS, 210 East Mason Street, Jackson, Mich.

Now is the Time

To take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the popular spring medicine and blood purifier. Why?

Because the body is now more susceptible to the beneficial effects of this peculiar medicine than at any other season.

Because the impurities in the blood should be expelled and that tired feeling overcome before the additionally debilitating effects of warm weather are felt.

Because the thousands of people who have tried it pronounce Hood's Sarsaparilla the very best medicine to take in the spring.

Because delays are dangerous. A dollar spent for this peculiar medicine now may prevent illness which will be expensive and hard to bear.

Because, as now is the time when you may derive the greatest good, it is certainly economy to take Hood's Sarsaparilla now.

Do Not be Imposed Upon.

The great and increasing popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla has led some unprincipled men to use it as a bait to draw customers to their stores, and then by unfair representations endeavor to sell other kinds. It is unnecessary for us to caution those who have tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and know its peculiar merit. But to those who have never taken it we say, Don't be imposed upon. Insist upon having Hood's Sarsaparilla and no other. The men who claim that their preparations are "as good as Hood's," by so doing admit that Hood's is the standard, and possesses peculiar merit which they try in vain to reach.

Immense Amount of Good.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to add my recommendation." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

New Life and Energy.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me a very great deal of good. It has built up my general health, given me a regular appetite, and made me full of new life and energy. The sores on my face with which I have suffered many years are also much better." MARY ATKINSON, Summerfield, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Try It.

I was troubled with chronic catarrh and gathering in head, was deaf at times, had discharges from ears, unable to breathe through nose. Before the second bottle of Ely's Cream Balm was exhausted I was cured.—C. J. CORBIN, 923 Chestnut St., Phila.

I am cured of catarrh and deafness by Ely's Cream Balm. My aunt was deaf. It restored her hearing.—F. D. MORSE, Insurance, Elizabeth, N. J.

CATARRH

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril: is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at Druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N.Y.

The Red School House Shoe.

IF you wish to purchase a shoe for your Boy or Girl that will stand the wear and tear of every-day usage, that is made of honest leather throughout, and on common sense ideas, ask your dealer for Henderson's "SCHOOL SHOE," known everywhere by the Trade Mark of the Little Red School House found on the bottom of each pair. (None genuine without it.)

☞ Ask also for the HENDERSON $2.50 WOMAN'S GOAT BUTTON, Stitched with Silk and every way solid. Made only by C. M. HENDERSON & CO., the Celebrated Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes Chicago.

Write for a Set of Our Fancy School Cards.

Bull's Sarsaparilla.

THE LIVER

Secretes the bile and acts like a filter to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling, and many other distressing symptoms generally termed liver troubles. These are relieved at once by the use of DR. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, the great blood resolvent.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have been for a number of years severely afflicted with a mercurial headache and a dull, heavy pain in my liver. Three bottles of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA gave me more relief than all the others combined. T. H. OWENS, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have examined the prescription for the preparation of DR JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, and believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla in use.
M. PYLES, M. D., Louisville, Ky.,
Res. Phys. at Lou. Marine Hosp.

KIDNEYS

Are the great secretory organs of the body. Into and through the kidneys flow the waste fluids containing poisonous matter taken from the system. If the Kidneys do not act properly this matter is retained and poisons the blood, causing headache, weakness, pain in the small of back and loins, flushes of heat, chills, with disordered stomach and bowels. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic on the kidneys and bowels, and directly on the blood as well, causing the great organs of the body to resume their natural functions, and health is at once restored.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have used BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for rheumatism and kidney trouble, and my son has taken it for asthma and general debility. It has given us both great relief. Yours truly,
THOS. H. BENTLEY, Rossville, Ill.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.
BULL'S WORM DESTROYER.
BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP.
THE POPULAR REMEDIES OF THE DAY.

DYSPEPSIA

Variable appetite, faint, gnawing feeling at pit of the stomach, heartburn, wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, general prostration. There is no form of disease more prevalent than Dyspepsia, and it can in all cases be traced to an enfeebled or poisoned condition of the blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by cleansing and purifying the blood, tones up the digestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I have no hesitation in saying that I believe your SARSAPARILLA to be the best medicine manufactured for the cure of Scrofula, Syphilis and many other cutaneous and glandular affections, having used it with entire success in numbers of the above cases.
JAMES MOORE, Louisville, Ky.

DR. JOHN BULL.—I procured one bottle of BULL'S SARSAPARILLA for my eldest son Among the remedies and various prescriptions that he has tried for weak lungs and chest, this one bottle has been of more benefit to him than all. It has cured me of Dyspepsia as well. JOHN S. McGEE, Horse Cave, Ky.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.

SCROFULA

Is a peculiar morbid condition of the system, caused directly by impurities in the blood or by the lack of sufficient nourishment furnished to the system through the blood, usually affecting the glands, often resulting in swellings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. Erysipelas is akin to it and is often mistaken for Scrofula as it comes from the same cause, impure blood. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, by purifying the blood and toning up the system forces the impurities from the blood through the regular channels.

DR. JOHN BULL.—It is my opinion that your preparation of SARSAPARILLA is decidedly superior to any other now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it for the cure of Scrofula and all diseases of the blood and kidneys.
B. B. ALLEN, M. D., Bradford, Ky.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE:
831 West Main Street, Louisville, Ky.
Price, $1.00; Six Bottles for $5.
For Sale by all Druggists

KEEP THE BLOOD PURE.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

The Great Blood Purifier, for the Cure of all Chronic Diseases.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilitic Complaints, etc. (see our book on Venereal, etc.; price 25 cents), Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions of the Face, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Diabetes, Kidney, Bladder, Liver Complaints, etc.

SCROFULA,

Whether transmitted from parents or acquired, is within the curative range of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Cures have been made where persons have been afflicted with Scrofula from their youth up to 20, 30 and 40 years of age, by DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, a remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken down and wasted body. Quick, pleasant, safe and permanent in its treatment and cure.

Sold by all druggists. One dollar a bottle.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

For the relief and cure of all Pains, Congestions and Inflammations.

DR. RADWAY'S PILLS

For DYSPEPSIA and for the cure of all the disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Constipation, Biliousness, Piles, Headache, etc. Price 25 cents.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y.

DROPSY

TREATED FREE.

DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS,
Specialists for Eleven Years Past,

Have treated Dropsy and its complications with the most wonderful success; use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of dropsy in eight to twenty days.

Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best of physicians.

From the first dose the symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed.

Some may cry humbug without knowing anything about it. Remember, it does not cost you anything to realize the merits of our treatment for yourself. In ten days the difficulty of breathing is relieved, the pulse regular, the urinary organs made to discharge their full duty, sleep is restored, the swelling all or nearly gone, the strength increased, and appetite made good. We are constantly curing cases of long standing, cases that have been tapped a number of times, and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case. Name sex, how long afflicted, how badly swollen and where, are bowels costive, have legs bursted and dripped water. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials, questions, etc.

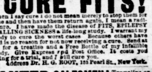
Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail.

Epilepsy (fits) positively cured.

If you order trial, send 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. H. H. GREEN & SONS, M. Ds., 55 Jones Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

FREE FARMS IN SUNNY SAN LUIS.

The most *Wonderful Agricultural Park* in America. Surrounded by prosperous mining and manufacturing towns. FARMER'S PARADISE! Magnificent crops raised in 1885. THOUSANDS OF ACRES OF GOVERNMENT LAND, subject to pre-emption & homestead. Lands for sale to actual settlers at $3.00 per Acre. Long Time. Park irrigated by immense canals. Cheap railroad rates. Every attention shown settlers. For maps, pamphlets, etc., address COLORADO LAND & LOAN CO., Opera House Block, Denver, Colo. Box, 2890.



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LYON & HEALY, 162 STATE ST. CHICAGO, ILL

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you.
Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., New York.

WANTED SALESMEN! Traveling or local to sell LUBRICATING OILS.
E. F. Dieterich, Cleveland, O. Enclose stamp for reply.

CONTAGIOUS!

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs, Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life. L. FRED HALFORD.
New York City, June 12, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d Street.

LIVE STOCK CUTS.

We will furnish duplicates of LIVE STOCK CUTS or any other Cut shown in any Specimen Book, at or below quoted prices for same.
A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Co.
Electrotypers and Stereotypers,
177 & 179 Elm Street,
CINCINNATI.

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New method of decorating Silks, Satins, Vases, Plaques, Lampshades, etc. Can not be detected from hand painting. Easily applied. Send for price-list and full directions. HOFFMAN BROS., 165 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR

Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. Extra Strength, Quick, Safe, Sure. No others have it. 2 or 3 Pkgs. does the work. Will prove it or forfeit $100.00. Price per Pkg. with directions sealed and postpaid 25 cts. 3 for 50 cts. stamps or silver. Smith Mfg. Co., Palatine, Ills.

LIST OF DISEASES ALWAYS CURABLE BY USING

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

OF HUMAN FLESH.	OF ANIMALS.
Rheumatism,	Scratches,
Burns and Scalds,	Sores and Galls,
Stings and Bites,	Spavin, Cracks,
Cuts and Bruises,	Screw Worm, Grub,
Sprains & Stitches,	Foot Rot, Hoof Ail,
Contracted Muscles,	Lameness,
Stiff Joints,	Swinny, Founders,
Backache,	Sprains, Strains,
Eruptions,	Sore Feet,
Frost Bites,	Stiffness,

and all external diseases, and every hurt or accident. For general use in family, stable and stock-yard, it is

THE BEST OF ALL

LINIMENTS

WEBSTER.

With or without Patent Index.

IT IS THE STANDARD

Authority with the U. S. Supreme Court and in the Gov't Printing Office, and is recommended by the State Sup't's of Schools in 36 States.

To its many other valuable features we have

GET THE BEST AND LATEST.

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GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD,

Containing over 25,000 Titles, briefly describing the Countries, Cities, Towns, and Natural Features OF EVERY PART OF THE GLOBE.

It is an invaluable companion in every School, and at every Fireside.

G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Pub'rs, Springfield, Mass.

Gladstone's Peaceful Revolution.

Gladstone, Great Britain's greatest statesman, in giving freedom to Ireland, stands in the front rank with Washington, Lincoln and Grant. But Dr. Wm. Hall has bestowed a greater boon to humanity with his DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, the only cure of coughs, colds, consumption.

No Rope to Cut Off Horses' Manes.

Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, can not be slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of the U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. ☞ Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N.Y.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS ☞ The Programme of the SARATOGA SUMMER SCHOOL will be mailed to you free. Sterns' School of Languages of New York City, 27 East 44th Street, New York.

OPIUM Habit, Quickly and Painlessly cured at home. Correspondence solicited and *free trial* of cure sent honest investigators. THE HUMANE REMEDY COMPANY, Lafayette, Ind.

CUT THIS OUT and return to us with 10c. and you will receive the best book you ever read on LOVE, COURTSHIP & MARRIAGE. Address the UNION PUBLISHING CO., Newark, N. J.

SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience 20 years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws. A. W. McCORMICK & SON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

$250 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best selling articles in the world. 1 sample FREE. Address JAY BRONSON, DETROIT, MICH.

CANCER Treated and cured without the knife. Book on treatment sent free. Address F. L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., Ill.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio

A.N.K.—E. 1080

TELEGRAPHY Learn here and earn good pay. Situations furnished. Write VALENTINE BROS. Janesville, Wis.

THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, April 27.

LIVE STOCK—Cattle—Common	$2 00	@ 3 00
Choice Butchers	4 25	@ 5 00
HOGS—Common	3 40	@ 3 80
Good Packers	3 85	@ 4 15
SHEEP—Good to choice	4 25	@ 5 00
FLOUR—Family	3 80	@ 4 10
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	88	@ 89
No. 3 red	82	@ 86
Corn—No. 2, mixed		@ 39
Oats—No. 2 mixed	33½	@ 34
Rye—No. 2	67	@ 67
HAY—Timothy No. 1	12 00	@ 12 50
TOBACCO—Common Lugs	8 00	@ 8 40
Good Mediums	11 75	@ 12 25
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 25	@ 10 37½
Lard—Prime steam	6 12½	@ 6 25
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	12	@ 14
Ohio Creamery	24	@ 25
APPLES—Prime	1 25	@ 1 65
POTATOES—per bushel	55	@ 60
NEW YORK.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$3 25	@ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 Chicago		@ 93
No. 2 red	92⅝	@ 92⅞
Corn—No. 2 mixed	42	@ 47½
Oats—mixed	40	@ 46
PORK—Mess	10 00	@ 10 50
LARD—Western steam		@ 6 22
CHICAGO.		
FLOUR—State and Western	$4 50	@ 4 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 3 Spring	66½	@ 68½
No. 2 Chicago Spring	78⅛	@ 78½
Corn—No. 2	36¾	@ 37⅜
Oats—No. 2		@ 29⅝
Rye		@ 61½
PORK—Mess	8 90	@ 8 95
LARD—Steam		@ 5 90
BALTIMORE.		
FLOUR—Family	$4 50	@ 5 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2		@ 91¼
Corn—Mixed	48¼	@ 48½
Oats—Mixed	38	@ 39
PROVISIONS—Pork—Mess	10 00	@ 11 00
Lard—Refined		@ 7¼
CATTLE—First quality	5 00	@ 5 25
HOGS	5 50	@ 6 00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
Wheat—No. 2 red	$	@ 87
Corn—mixed		@ 35
Oats—mixed		@ 30½
LOUISVILLE.		
Flour—A No. 1	$4 00	@ 4 50
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red		@ 87
Corn—mixed		@ 38
Oats—mixed		@ 32
PORK—mess		@ 10 50
LARD—steam	7 50	@ 8 00

CITY ITEMS.

Notice.

There will be a grand excursion given from Hickman to New Orleans, July 22.

EXPENSES OR EXCURSIONS.

E. H. Hanbrough, J. W. Brown, J. C. Crab, Dave Upshaw, F. T. Thompson, Geo Washington.

REV. A. DEVINE.

—Dr. D. Beatty, Dentist, of many years experience, has returned to Hickman to practice his profession. Office, No. 12, Laclede Hotel. apr30tf

—I would inform the ladies of Hickman and vicinity, that I have opened a Dress-making establishment at my residence, on Carroll street, opposite Mr. Maxwell's. I cut by the celebrated Moody system, used altogether in large cities, and guarantee perfect fits. I have been in the business about 18 years. I will also teach cutting and fitting. I would respectfully ask you for a liberal share of your patronage. I am sure I can please you. Respectfully,

MRS. M. FARIS.

—Big bargains in all kinds of Woolen Dress Goods, at Plaut's.

—Choice CORNED BEEF, at 6 cents per pound, for sale by J. W. Rogers. apr16

We return most hearty thanks to the ladies, for their liberal appreciation of our beautiful line of Dress Goods, during the past week. We have had an immense trade, but our stock is still complete. We are showing goods not found in other houses.

ALEXANDER & MAXWELL.

—A big bonanza in Summer Coats, a Plaut's. Being full up on these goods for Men and Boys, we are offering for 35 cents a Coat worth 75 cents; for 50 cents a Coat worth $1.25; for $1 a Coat worth $3. Call and see for yourselves. We guarantee to save you 50 per cent. on these goods.

If you Want a No. 1 Spring Wagon, at the lowest price, call on J. W. ROGERS.

—If you are needing any Groceries, it will pay you big, to stop and post yourself at Alexander & Maxwell's. They are making very extraordinary low prices.

—The celebrated Cosgrove Shoe for Ladies and Misses, are found only at Plaut's, as they are exclusive agents. The best wearing Shoe, the neatest fitting Shoe, the most comfortable Shoe ever sold in Hickman, is the testimony of all who have tried them.

—H. BUCHANAN'S is the only house in Hickman that has the right to sell Ackerland & Wyler's Perfect-fitting Custom-made Clothing.

—Don't fail to observe the elegant values at $6, $8.50 and $10, in Men's Suits. They are calculated to make you smile with joy.

ALEXANDER & MAXWELL.

—For the best line of Gents' Foot wear, go to Plaut's, for it is conceded by all that they have no competition in this line. Try the W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe, the Godshaw & Plaut Shoe. Every pair warranted.

—Smith, Ellison & Co. have the handsomest line of Men's Youth's, Boys' and Children's Clothing in the city, and at lowest prices. Call and see them. They can save you money in Clothing.

—H. BUCHANAN'S is the only house in Hickman that has the right to sell Bryan & Bro.'s celebrated make of Ladies' and Misses', Men's and Boys' Shoes—the best in the world.

—Full line India Linens, from 5c per yd, to 50c per yd. A complete line all-over Embroideries, Swiss Embroideries, Jackonet Edgings, Insertings, Oriental Laces, cheap Laces, Parasols, Fans, &c., at Plaut's.

—Ladies don't fail to see Alexander & Maxwell's line of Imported Dress Goods. They can show you goods which other houses do not carry.

—Ask to see the Genuine French Kid Shoe at $3.50, for Ladies. Only found at Alexander & Maxwell's.

—If you want to fit yourself up in a real nice Tailor-made Suit, or odd Pants, at a big bargain, go to Plaut's.

—Drop in and see the rush at Alexander & Maxwell's. They are doing the business because they make the prices.

—H. BUCHANAN says that he will sell goods at from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house in this section of country. We think he will, as he always does just what he says he will do. He also says that he will discount all advertised prices, and you can bet he will do it.

—Ask to see our All Wool Men's Suits, at $8.50, worth $12.50 in other houses.

ALEXANDER & MAXWELL.

—The Ladies are invited to see our elegant display of Dress Goods. We have all the new shades in Tans, Chocolates, Heliotropes, etc. Don't forget that we show you only latest style goods, such as cannot be found outside the larger cities.

ALEXANDER & MAXWELL.

FINE SHOES.

We ask a trial of our Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys' Custom-made Shoes, which for style, fit and durability, cannot be excelled. They are made specially for us by Jas. Baum & Co., St. Louis, whose custom-made work is the best made in St. Louis. *Every pair is warranted to give entire satisfaction.* Try them once, and you will wear no other. *For sale only by*

SMITH, ELLISON & Co.

LOCAL NEWS.

"O, the days of the garden-maker,
The pick, the spade, and the hoe!
O, for the reign of the rubbish-raker,
And the smouldering brush-heap's glow!"

—Farmers busy.

—Wheat prospect splendid.

—There will be a few peaches.

—Pears promise well.

—Clover is exceedingly promising.

—Only a fair apple crop is promised.

—For or against saloons next Monday?

—There will be a fair strawberry crop.

—The corn row will not be straight if you look behind you.

—The acreage planted in Irish potatoes is not as large as it was last year.

—W. L. McCutchen is erecting a new family residence in West Hickman.

—The colored people of Hickman are getting up an excursion to New Orleans.

—The Kentucky Press Association is in session at Henderson, this week.

—Next year the people of Kentucky will elect a Governor and other State officers.

—Mr. A. M. DeBow and family, left Tuesday, for an extended visit to Middle Tennessee.

—The levee broke at Point Pleasant last week and the town was flooded to a depth of two feet.

—The Fulton County Teachers' Association meets at the Public School building in Hickman, Ky., on Saturday, May 8th.

—Some people are hard to please. An Arkansas man is said because his wife run away with another man and didn't take the children.

—The Legislature refused to accept the proposition of the National Government to co-operate with the State in the establishment of a free weather service.

—The bar an of agriculture reports the condition of wheat in this State on the first of April, as being 101 per cent and the rest 93 per cent.

—Mr. Louis Person, an old Hickman boy, was married this week, to a Miss White, of Union City. May love, happiness and prosperity attend them.

—The Hickman Bank, we learn, is surpassing the most sanguine expectations of its friends and promoters, in the amount of general business and deposits.

—Several of our citizens attended the Inter-State celebration of Odd Fellows at Cairo, Monday. They report a pleasant time generally.

—Wheat and [illegible] the grasses are all looking well. Wheat, it is thought, has passed the danger line, and without rust there will be an average yield.

—The State tax this year will be 51 cents on the $100 and next year, under the new revenue bill, it will be only 47 cents—22 for common schools, 5 for sinking (sank) fund, and 20 to ordinary expenses.

—A meeting is announced for Sunday evening at 7 o'clock at the Methodist church, for the organization of a Young Men's Christian Association. Everybody invited, and young men especially.

—The steamer Chas. Morgan, of the Cincinnati and New Orleans line, burned at West Point, near the mouth of Salt river, 20 miles below Louisville, at 3 o'clock, last Friday. No lives were lost.

—J. M. Montgomery & Bro., who have justly grown so popular as hotel men, have leased the Laclede, and will take charge next Monday. Mine host, Belew, will probably take charge of a hotel at Hot Springs, Ark.

Miraculous Escape.

W. W. Reed, druggist of Winchester, Ind., writes: "One of my customers, Mrs. Louisa Pike, Bartonia, Randolph Co., Ind., was a long sufferer with Consumption, and was given up to die by her physicians. She heard of Dr. Kings New Discovery for Consumption, and began buying it of me. In six months' time she walked a mile briskly, a distance of six miles, and is now so much improved she has quit using it. She feels she owes her life to it." Free Trial Bottles at C. A. Holcombe's Drug Store.

—This is the season of the year when merchants who are alive to their own interests advertise their goods for the spring trade, and when those who are too dead to bury bask in the sunshine upon the steps of their respective places of business, waiting for the customers who never come. —[Elizabethtown (Ky.,) News.

Saved His Life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., says he was, for many years, badly afflicted with Phthisic, also Diabetes; the pains were almost unendurable and would some times almost throw him into convulsions. He tried Electric Bitters and got relief from first bottle, and after taking six bottles was entirely cured, and had gained in flesh eighteen pounds. Says he positively believes he would have died, had it not been for the relief afforded by Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by C. A. Holcombe.

—The working people throughout the country are making great to do about 8 hours for a days work. It seems to us that the true way is for labor to be paid by the hour instead of by the day, and let employment then be for as many hours as mutual interest may suggest.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by C. A. Holcombe

—This is the season of the year when the ladies wear heavy veils, to protect their complexion, you know, and get huffy at a fellow when he meets them and does not recognize them. We delight to meet and recognize our female acquaintances, but it is not all honey and roses to be familiarly bowing to some man's wife, whom you have never met, and who will look daggers at you from her tied up face, until the first acquaintance she meets that you are a rascally masher and ought to be hung. Then the next thing you know the irate husband or father of the insulted damsel will pay you a visit with sword and pistol by his side and froth streaming from a mouth that has long since given up in disgust the bitterness of damning imprecations against you.—[Ex.

—An old man by the name of Fuller, at Jackson, Tenn., buried $16,000 in gold, during the war, and keeping it thus during that period safely, continued to so keep it since the war. It was buried in his front yard. The report obtained that he had buried money, and persons got on the hunt of it. One morning last week, he woke up to find his treasure gone. A colored man named Boyd has been arrested charged with getting the old man's money. Burying money was justifiable during the war times, but now citizens having surplus should deposit in the banks.

—In this issue will be found the announcement of Mr. T. B. Ferrell, for County Judge. Mr. Ferrell is extensively known throughout the county, having served as Constable in the Fulton precinct for many years and as Magistrate for one or two terms, and in each capacity, we believe, made a faithful and good officer. He is a clever man, has large experience in county affairs, and we doubt not would make a faithful and worthy officer if elected.

—The new buckster license law appears to be misunderstood in some neighborhoods, they understanding that it applies to farmers bringing eggs, butter, and produce of their own farms, &c., to the Hickman market. This is a mistake; it applies only to those who buy to sell again—the speculators. Any other construction would be suicidal to a town. Bring in your marketing, we want it, need it, and must have it.

—Says the Mayfield Monitor: "The members of the Methodist Sunday-school will decorate the grave of Judge Boone with flowers next Sunday. The school will repair to the grave at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and scatter flowers over the remains of one who was a true friend to the children and the Sunday-school. The other Sunday-schools of the city have been invited to participate, and will no doubt do so.

—The citizens of the new county of Carlisle created out of part of Ballard county, Ky., are divided on the question of locating the county seat. The question is whether the court-house shall be located near the geographical center of the county, or near the center of population. Arlington, Bardwell, and Milburn, are the contending towns.

—The first number of that live, sprightly new paper, the Democrat, published at Fulton by Mr. C. S. Walker, is welcomed to our table. May it always prove a valuable missile in substantiating and building our local prosperities, and a financial success to its owners.

—The following is creditable to Sam Jones:

I have declined to lecture. A short time ago a bureau offered me $250 per night for two hundred nights. That means $50,000. But my popularity, if I have any, was made in the pulpit, and I dare not use it for any such selfish purpose, though with $50,000 I could do a great deal of good."

—The importance of as thorough sanitary work as possible cannot be too strongly urged. Cholera has reappeared in Italy, and no one can foretell where it may spread. There is no necessity for alarm, but it is a wise maxim which says "In time of peace prepare for war."

—Miss Belle Fortune, who has been attending the Boston Conservatory of Music, has returned to Hickman, and will visit here several weeks. Friends are assiduously trying to induce her to accept a class in music, and adopt Hickman as her home.

—Mr. Dee Amberg has commenced building a new residence on court-house hill. It will be something new, convenient and pretty, in architecture. J. D. Millard & Son, who stand at the head of their profession, are the contractors and architects.

—The late overflow was disastrous to bottom farmers, but proved a boom to many saw-mill men in getting out logs, &c. The 22 saw-mills tributary to Hickman are starting into spring work on a big boom.

CARPETS.

Call and see our line of Carpets. The greatest variety in the city. Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, All Wool, 3-ply, All Wool, 2-ply, Supers, Wool Filling, Cocoa and Napier Matting, Straw Matting, Hemp, Oil Cloth, &c., &c., *at lower prices than anywhere in the city.*

SMITH, ELLISON & Co.

—Judge H. C. Bailey, for thirty years a citizen of this county, has located in Sharon, Tenn., where he has purchased a drug store, and will engage in business at that point. He is a worthy citizen, and we wish him success.

E. T. TYLER, *Prest.* H. BUCHANAN, *V. Prest.* R. L. ALEXANDER, *Cash.*

HICKMAN BANK.

HICKMAN, KY.

CAPITAL, - - - - $50,000.

Being regularly organized and ready for business, we respectfully solicit the patronage of all. Will collect as usual, and exchange for sight to depositors free of charge. Approved paper running three or four months, discounted at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

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It is Acknowledged

BY ALL, THAT

The Prettiest Goods,

The Latest Styles,

AND THE

LOWEST PRICES

in the city are to be found at the New Store!

SMITH, ELLISON & CO.

A complete New Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, &c., in great variety. Everything to be found in a first-class Dry Goods House. Every article fresh and new. No old styles.

We invite an inspection of our goods, confident we can please you, and guarantee the *very lowest prices.*

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Call and see us; we will be pleased to show our goods.

We also carry a complete stock of Groceries, Queensware, Harness, etc., at lowest prices.

☞See the Sign across the street.

T. M. FRENCH,

Insurance Agent,

Fire, Life, Marine and Accident.

Represents a line of the very best Companies in the United States.

(OFFICE AT COURT-HOUSE)

apr9 HICKMAN, KY.

ROBBING A TRAIN AT CAIRO.

Conc. Atty Thomas Wounded.

In Resisting the Robbers.

Reports reached Hickman Wednesday morning of an attempted robbery of a railroad passenger train at Cairo on Monday night last. The report of the attempted robbery is a real fact, but exact details of the occurrence may not be accurate.

One report has it that, the night passenger train, with some sixty odd passengers on board, was moved down to the incline, preparatory to being crossed over to the Kentucky side on the ferry-boat. While the cars were halted at the incline, some men mounted the platforms and shouted for the passengers to "change cars." Passengers not suspecting anything improper rushed in a huddle to the doors where they were met by men with drawn revolvers demanding that they throw their hands up and hand over their pocket-books. Some of the passengers were complying with the demand, when Charley Thomas, who was on board, instead of handing out his money, made a lunge at one of the robbers with his knife cutting him across the forehead, but he himself was immediately knocked down with a sand-bag by another one of the robbers. Mr. Thomas was badly but not dangerously wounded in the head. In the melee the robbers made their escape, but were the same night captured at a hotel in Cairo, identified by some of the passengers, and also some of the money found on their persons and identified as bills stolen from passengers. The Globe-Democrat's report is that Mr. Brown, of Ballard county, was the first to show fight, and that Thomas' plucky resistance deterred the band.

Another report has it that, three sneak thieves visited the train at the incline, got up some excitement on the outside to attract the passengers in a crowd, and then began rifling the pockets and robbing, and that Mr. Thomas realizing that he was being robbed made a strike at one of the thieves with his knife, and was struck with a slung-shot as above described. The train then backed back into Cairo, search instituted, and two of the three thieves arrested, and jailed.

—The ex-Confederate soldiers of Louisville, passed touching and eloquent resolutions on the death of Father Ryan. Few memorials to the dead could be more beautiful.

Pasturage.

Good Clover pasturage—$2.00 per head for horses and $1.50 for cows.

S. STRONG.

The same Over Here.

The greatest nuisance to people who come to West Plains with their wagons, is the number of cows always standing about the square ready to pounce on anything in the wagons they can eat, and our observation is that they will eat anything brought to town in wagons, except stove wood. If a farmer stops his team on the square he has to keep strict watch, or the cows will destroy any feed for producers he may have. This morning a wagon stopped in front of our office, and there were six bundles of fodder in it tied together; the owner did not read a store door before an old cow yanked it all out, and in less than two minutes five or six other cows joined in and consumed it all. That farmer was mad, but not as mad as the one we saw a few moments later chasing a cow through the streets who had almost finished a half bushel of apples and was in a long trot with the sack in her mouth. If possible the city authorities ought to take some steps to abate so intolerable a nuisance.

Ben Deering Poisoned.

St. Louis, April 26.—A special from Benton, Missouri, states that the wife of Benjamin Deering, of St. Louis, has been for some days past holding a series of temperance revival meetings, which have been wonderfully successful. Last night, some one as yet unknown, placed in the pitcher of water which the revivalist had placed upon the desk from which he was speaking, a large quantity of croton oil. Several persons drank of the water before the services began, and became deathly sick, but not knowing the cause of their illness, failed to warn Mr. Deering not to drink from the pitcher. The latter, during his discourse, drank a glass of the water, and was immediately taken sick. All who tasted the water are to-day in a precarious condition. Two saloon-keepers have been arrested on suspicion, and it is thought they poisoned the water in order to break up the services, which were having a depressing effect upon their business.

—Sam Jones says: "I sometimes go to a place and find the preacher in the shafts, pulling the whole load, with his tongue rolling out and the whole church iron the wagon, some dancing some drinking, some gambling, some fussing, some praying, some weeping, some shouting, some tattling, some scolding—and all at times taking a whack at a little half dead preacher, pulling for dear life."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce C. L. RANDLE, of Fulton county, as a candidate for Circuit Judge. Election in August 1 next.

FOR COMMONWEALTH'S ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce CHAS. H. THOMAS, of McCracken county, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Commonwealth's Attorney for this Judicial District. Election in August, 1886.

We are authorized to announce JOHN K. HENDRICKS, of Livingston county, as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in this the First Judicial District of Kentucky. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL CROSSLAND, as a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney in this, the First Judicial District of Kentucky.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE.

By authority we announce T. B. FERRELL, as a candidate for County Judge of Fulton county. Election, Monday, August 1, 1886.

We are authorized to announce J. NAYLOR, as a candidate for the office of County Judge of Fulton county. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce D. W. DICKINSON as a candidate for Judge of the Fulton County Court. Election in August next.

FOR COUNTY ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce Judge R. S. MURRELL, as a candidate for the office of County Attorney, at the ensuing August election.

CIRCUIT COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce T. M. FRENCH as a candidate for re-election to the office of Circuit Court Clerk of Fulton county. Election in August, 1886.

COUNTY COURT CLERK.

We are authorized to announce W. P. TAYLOR, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Court Clerk of Fulton county. Election in August, 1886.

FOR SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce W. A. SHUCK, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Fulton county. Election in August next.

FOR JAILER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES P. TAYLOR as a candidate for jailer of Fulton county, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce THOS. J. WALLACE, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Jailer of Fulton county. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE L. CARPENTER, as a candidate for the office of Jailer of Fulton county. Election in August next.

FOR COUNTY ASSESSOR.

We are authorized to announce JOHN J. TIDWELL, as a candidate for the office of Assessor. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce J. S. BONDURANT, as a candidate for the office of County Assessor. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce W. B. GORR, as a candidate for the office of Assessor of Fulton county. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce J. O. A. COOPER, as a candidate for re election to the office of County Assessor. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce Q. M. T. SALMON, as a candidate for the office of County Assessor. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce D. E. PATE, as a candidate for County Assessor. Election in August next.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.

We are authorized to announce CHAS. B. KINGMAN, as a candidate for the office of Public school Superintendent of Fulton county. Election in August next.

We are authorized to announce Prof. JAMES H. SAUNDERS, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County School Superintendent. Election in August next.

D. G. PARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYFIELD, - - KY.

In Active Practice Since March, 1877.

WILL practice in all the counties of the First Judicial District, and in the Appellate Courts of Kentucky.

sept18-ly

J. M. HUBBARD, M. D.

Offers his professional services to the people of Hickman and vicinity.

☞Office at the residence of Dr. C. H. Hubbard.

mar19

NOTICE.

All persons holding claims against the estate of B. F. Thomasson, deceased, are requested to present the same to me at once, properly proved, for settlement.

Hickman, Ky., March 1st, 1886.

A. A. FARIS,
ADMINISTRATOR.

J. F. GRAY. J. C. PARTLOW.

STOP!

And get your Blacksmithing and general Repairing done at

J. F. GRAY & COS.,

(Corner of Olion and Exchange Streets.)

HICKMAN, - - - KY.

Good Work at Rock bottom Prices. Our motto.

☞MILL WORK a specialty. ☜

JOHN F. GRAY & CO.

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FOR SALE.

200,000 feet dry Cypress Building and Fencing Lumber. Also, 100,000 Cypress Shingles.

BONDURANT & BREWBY.

mar12

FRITZ SCHROEDER,

FA HIONABLE

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

SHOP.—North West corner of Moscow and Troy Avenues, East Hickman, Ky.

☞Satisfaction guaranteed.

April.

W. B. BROWN & CO.

Having taken charge of the

HICKMAN HOUSE,

Respectfully announce to the public that the house has been well improved, that they have secured one of the best cooks ever in Hickman, and that no exertion will be spared to entertain guests in most hospitable manner, to good fare, and at reasonable prices, and they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. Board: $1 a day; by the week, $3.

mar26

DON'T STOP

TILL YOU HAVE REACHED

HEADQUARTERS

FOR

Low Prices!

THE OLD RELIABLE

PLAUT BROS. & CO.,

ARE STILL IN THE RING,

With the best selected, the greatest variety of stock in Hickman. Their prices are below any competition. (We all preach low prices.) But just drop in and see for yourself, and you will be convinced that we are giving you facts.

Those who have done themselves the injustice of buying before calling at our Store would do well to bear these facts in mind.

No trouble but a pleasure, for us to show and price you our goods. Big [illegible] all departments. Come and see.

Plaut Bros. & Co.

THE OLD RELIABLE

CHAS. A. HOLCOMBE,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS,

HICKMAN, KY.

☞PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED☜

Moore & Landrum

DRUGGISTS!

DEALERS IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, BOOKS, STATIONERY, and School Supplies.
Fancy GOODS, TOYS, and PICTURES,
SUNDRIES, PAINTS, OILS, WINES and LIQUORS, for Medical use.

AGENTS FOR THE

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALTY.

RELIABLE!

R. B. BRFVARD,

Has a splendid stock of the very best makes of all kinds of Hardware which are offered at ONE PRICE, and that the very lowest the market justifies. All goods guaranteed to be exactly as represented.

ROOFING A SPECIALTY.

J. D. MILLARD & SON,

Architects, Builders AND Contractors,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

☞Drawings, Plans full specifications as to everything needed furnished, and entire cost accurately calculated. Look and Key jobs solicited.

INSURANCE.

FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

LANDRUM & DAVIS,

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING COMPANIES:

TIME TRIED AND FIRE TESTED.

PHŒNIX, of Hartford, Conn.; LANCASHIRE, Manchester, England; HARTFORD, Hartford, Conn.; INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, &c., &c.,

AND THE

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE OF NEW ARK, N. J.

OFFICE, at Moore & Landrum's Drug Store.

Books, Stationery AND Art Notions.

—(o)—

WHERE CAN I BUY A SUITABLE PRESENT AT ITS REAL VALUE?

Before deciding this question we invite you to examine the beautiful and varied stock.

MRS. JENNIE GARDNER,

at new store, Fuqua & DeBow's old stand, has an endless variety of Books and Fancy Stationery, Papeteries of all styles and finish, Pens, Pencils, Port-folios, Lap Tablets, Albums, Card Cases, Cards, &c., &c., and Toys in endless variety.

Champion Harvesters.

Ball Joint and Light Steel Mowers, Twine Binders and Droppers. The CHAMPION is the only STEEL MOWER ever produced. Will sell Machines lower than any of equal quality.

HELM BROS.,
New Depot, Hickman, Ky.

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H. A. & R. T. TYLER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HICKMAN, - - - KENTUCKY

WILL attend to all business entrusted to their care.

Office—Furniture Factory.

ov3-'78

CLEAR THE TRACK,

FOR LOW PRICES!

H. BUCHANAN has now got his Spring and Summer Stock all in and ready for business. His Stock embraces all the Novelties in all lines, and is all first-class and reliable, and will be offered for sale at prices that will please all. Call and examine my Goods and get my prices, and you will see at once that I can and will sell Goods at from ten to twenty per cent. cheaper than any other house in this section of country. Buy where you can get the Best Goods for the least money—that place is Buchanan's. Don't forget that H. Buchanan is the man that keeps the prices down and holds them there. Returning my sincere thanks to the thousands of my patrons for their very liberal patronage bestowed on me in the past, and which has enabled me to do the largest business of any house in this section of country.

H. BUCHANAN.

THE HICKMAN COURIER.

Organization vs. Organization.

It is now stated reliably that a number of strong railroad and other corporations in the Eastern States have effected an organization to resist labor organizations, such as the Knights of Labor. The purpose of this organization is to raise money to reimburse any concern in its membership for losses incurred in resisting a strike, and a pledge one to another not to employ a "striker" or member of a Labor Union. One reputed feature is that the proprietors will, in certain emergencies, shut down their factories throughout the United States when declared necessary by the Corporation Union. This is a situation of affairs greatly to be regretted, and the very realization of prospective troubles should make the people of the United States, irrespective of party, whether laborers or capitalists, rally to the statesmanlike efforts of President Cleveland, to establish an Arbitration Commission to settle legally such troubles.

State License Tax.

§ 1. All licenses mentioned in this article, except licenses to sell by retail spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, shall be granted by the County Clerk; and licenses to sell by retail spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, shall be granted by the County Court; but the County Court shall not grant a license to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors until ten days' notice shall be given, by posting a written or printed notice at the door of the Court-house, and at least four public places in the neighborhood where the liquor is to be sold, and if the majority of the citizens in the neighborhood shall protest against the application it shall be refused. The County Court in each instance shall determine what constitutes the neighborhood.

The above is the new State license law in regard to selling liquors, &c.

That Back Down.

A New York Herald correspondent in giving an alleged report of a senate executive session, makes Mr. Edmunds say that the soldier business is about played out; that it was time for demagogues to drop it, and that the president has a right to appoint and remove whom he chooses. Senator Hoar is represented as declaring that the Grand Army has become as dangerous as the Knights of Labor. Senator Gorman is made to accuse the President of surrendering to the Senate, and Sherman is pictured as imploring the senate to confirm Democratic appointments. A little more of this sort of thing and the executive session will be nowhere so unpopular as among the senators.

ATTORNEY GENERAL GARLAND testified before the Telephone Committee, said that "he had never attempted to make any money except by law and poker—had always lost in poker and generally won at law.—Elizabethtown News.

And Attorney General Garland does not elevate himself before the American people when talking so glibly, under the solemnity of an oath, about his poker playing investments.

Kentucky's Representatives.

Louisville Post Special.]

WASHINGTON, April 21.—An old member of the House said that no State had made such an advance in favorable representation in the House as the State of Kentucky has in this Congress. Said he: "The new Representatives, Stone, Taulbee and Wadsworth, are men far above the average as working members and in gentlemanly intercourse. Kentucky will regain her lost influence in legislation by sending such men to Congress.

The Educational Bill Sleeping.

Special to the Louisville Times.]

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The friends of the Blair Willis Educational Bill attempted to have it reported this morning but failed signally; only five out of the Labor Committee of thirteen are known to be for it. Mr. James, who is one of the five favoring the bill, says he sees no prospect of its being reported this session.

Democratic Economy.

During the first nine months of the fiscal year, which ends June 30, 1886, there was an increase of over $7,000,000 in the revenues of the Government, as compared with the same period last year. The expenditures were over $16,000,000 less than for the same period in the preceding year, making a net saving of $23,000,000.

THE GREAT PROBLEM.

General Indorsement of the President's Plan.

There was quite a [illegible]cus in the House over the [illegible] of the President's message, [illegible] Republicans endeavoring to send it to the whole House on the State of the Union in order to make it a means of working off a lot of buncombe speeches. The House very properly referred it to O'Neill's labor committee, however, with direction to report May 15. Some of the members were inclined to view this reference as a respectful entombment of the message, assuming that the arbitration bill already reported to the House and passed would be regarded as fully covering all the needs of the country in this respect. It is quite possible, however, that the result may be otherwise, and the President's message prove the incentive to additional legislation.

O'Neill is not at all inclined to view the message as in any respect condemnatory of the arbitration bill, and speaking of the matter intimated an intention to try and carry out the President's suggestions. He says there is nothing inconsistent in the two very different measures of relief, and he intends to call on the President at an early hour to talk the matter over with him. If the arbitration bill becomes a law and the govermental commission suggested by the President is authorized, parties in disagreement would have at their command two methods of settling their differences—by arbitration through the intervention of arbitrators selected by themselves, but clothed with limited official powers, or by reference of their disagreement to the three government commissioners. Failing to agree upon arbitration by either of these methods the labor commissioners would still have full authority of law to conduct an investigation on their own motion and report for public infor-[illegible]

[illegible]derly was asked this afternoon what he thought of the President's message. He replied he had not had time to read it carefully, but had glanced over it and liked it as far as it went. "It is not just what I want though," he said. "I want a department of labor. I don't believe in doctoring these troubles. I want to go to the root of the disease. Strikes are but medicine. They relieve the patient for a time, but his sickness comes back on him. The matter must be seriously and carefully studied. We need a department of labor to have recorded on file, to make a careful and constant study of the labor question and be ready to act and to recommend action at any time. Arbitrations should be conducted from this department."

Mr. W. O. McDowell of the executive board of the Knights of Labor said: "The message is first-class and a move in the right direction, but it does not go far enough. My recommendation is that an executive department with a cabinet minister at its head should be created and that the control of external navigation or the mercantile shipping interests now held by the treasury should be turned over to it. By having an executive department controlling internal and external transportation, railroad and marine matters I believe the present difficulties could be reached and an equitable system of regulation established."

Senator Beck is outspoken in praise of the President's message on the labor question. He says if he could have his way he would name Allan G. Thurman, Joseph E. McDonald and Roscoe Conkling as labor commissioners and give them $10,000 a year. Such a commission would command the respect of all parties and would settle the labor troubles.

Senator Vanwyck said he had read the message and he thought the idea of the President a very good one and that good results might be attained.

RECENTLY a bill passed the Senate amending the laws relating to bribery in popular elections. Under the law, as it now exists, no one can be punished for selling his vote, unless the fact be proven by one witness, and then that witness must be strongly corroborated before any conviction can be had. This statute has never been enforced for the reason that the corroborating evidence could never be obtained, and the result is that merchandise in suffrage has gone on unchecked.

THE proposition of President Cleveland, in a special message to Congress Thursday, on the subject of the labor trouble, for the creation of a commission of labor, to be charged with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between capital and labor, has the merit at least of substituting pacific arbitration in lieu of physical force, boycotting and strikes.

Property Exempt from Taxation.

§ 9. The following property is exempt from taxation under the new law:

1. Property of the United States and the securities thereof, which are, by act of Congress, exempt from State taxation.

2. Property of the Commonwealth.

3. Two cows, not to exceed fifty dollars in value; if the two cows exceed fifty dollars in value, the excess only shall be assessed and taxed; the growing crops; all poultry on hand for family use; household goods and chattels not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars in value; and provisions on hand for family use not to exceed in value two hundred and fifty dollars.

4. Property owned in its entirety by counties, cities and towns, which is necessary to carry on the government of such county, city or town.

5. Public scools, churches and all property of seminaries, asylums, hospitals, infirmaries and colleges, and all other funds devoted to charitable purposes, and church parsonages to the extent of $5,000; public cemeteries, except those owned by joint stock companies or associations which declare a dividend: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as exempting any property which is used or employed for gain of any person, nor any property of which the products, rents or uses are not devoted solely to the objects of the institution, as contradistinguished from personal gain of the individuals connected with the institution: *Provided*, Nothing herein shall be construed or held to include any house, lot, land, fund or other property of any insurance or assurance company. Libraries, paintings and statuary owned by counties, cities and towns are likewise exempt from taxation.

6 All property which is maintained by general State taxation.

[illegible]nts in the New Revenue Law.

To lessen the class of property exempt from taxation.

To describe property more definitely, in order to help in its proper assessment.

To hold Assessors to a stricter accountability in dealing with values.

To give the Assessor a better season of the year in which to work.

To impose a penalty upon property-owners for neglect of certain duties prescribed.

To pay the Assessors a percentage upon valuations instead of so much for every "legal voter" found.

To start the Sheriffs to collecting the taxes at an earlier date, in order that the money may reach the treasury by the time it is needed.

To require frequent and prompt settlements with Sheriffs, as a help to keeping their accounts in good order.

To dispose of lands sold for taxes without involving State ownership in the matter of titles.

To secure more efficient work from county Boards of Supervisors, and to permit certain moneys to be expended in the counties in which collected instead of first being sent to Frankfort.

What Federal Aid Means.

Louisville Commercial.]

The Hon. Joseph Desha Pickett, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will distribute this year about $1,000,000 for the payment of common school teachers. If he could add to this amount another $1,000,000, and continue for a number of years to send out an increased amount of money, it is probable that a better class of teachers would grow up in the State, that the attendance upon the common schools would be increased, and that the popular regard for education would be strengthened. Such an object is aimed at through the method of Federal aid. The State can accept or refuse a Federal appropriation at will, so that no right of the State is infringed upon. If the money, once placed in control of Dr. Pickett, is misapplied, it is not the fault of the United States. No other plan has been proposed in Congress than is outlined above. Nobody has undertaken a measure of control or interference with the school system of any State; nobody has proposed any change in the school officials or the creation of any new offices; nobody has offered any new course of study ror the common schools. If the appropriation should be made by Congress and Kentucky should accept a share of the money it would be as fully under the control of the State as is the fund now disbursed by Dr. Pickett. There is not the slightest excuse for the insinuations to the contrary which form the principal objections urged to the Federal-aid plan.

THE Women's Christian Temperance Union has begun a crusade against cigarette smokers.

High License in Illinois.

St. Louis Republican.]

In the town elections in Illinois last week license or no license was one of the questions before the communities, and it is worthy of remark that license was carried in a large majority of the towns. In several cases the prohibition tickets were chosen, but the general result shows that the people of Illinois are more favorable to a strict license system than to attempted teetotalism. License in that State means *high* license, as it does in Missouri. If people will drink—and it appears that no laws can prevent them—they must be made to pay for it by limiting the number of places where intoxicating beverages can be procured, and making them pay the community a good round price for the privilege. It has been objected that this is deriving a public revenue from the vices of individuals. But it would be fairer to say it is a tax on indulgence. Drinking is not a vice, except when indulged in to excess. All Christian nations derive a revenue from the manufacture or sale of strong drink. This is not encouraging the sale and use of strong beverages; it is in truth imposing a severe tax or penalty on it and thereby discouraging it. Several years ago a man could keep a saloon in Missouri at a charge of $52 a year, and in Illinois for a smaller fee. Now it costs him a minimum of $550, and up to $1,500 in Missouri, and $300 to $1,000 in Illinois, and the result of the change is a diminished number of saloons, a decrease in the drinking habit and a larger revenue from the sale of beverages. The high license system has wrought a most gratifying improvement in the habits of the people in Missouri.

A Stranger's Compliment to Capt. W. J. Stone.

Judge J. D. Atchison, of Owensboro, recently spent a few days in Washington on business in the Supreme Court. While there he wrote a letter to the Owensboro Messenger, and among other things he said:

"One of Kentucky's best members, for a new member, is W. J. Stone, of the First District. He is a man of ability, honesty and purity, devoted to the best interest of his district and the public, and is one of the hardest workers here. His candor and strict integrity have gained for him the confidence of the House, and no new member in it has a greater or more deserved popularity. If he speaks it is to the House on a pending question, and not to empty desks for his constituents to read. He is a plain, candid, matter-of-fact, practical business man, and Congress needs more just like him. He is on the committee of War Claims to which has been referred two thirds of the bills introduced this session; he has reported from his committee more important bills than any other member, and has secured the passage of every bill he has reported. The First District should return him by all means for they cannot get a better man."

Cholera is Coming.

A dispatch from Cleveland, O., says: Many residents of this city are much alarmed over the appearance for several months past of a thick bluish fog, which appears to issue from the earth. Its presence is regarded by persons conversant with its previous appearance here as ominous of an approaching epidemic of cholera. It is a singular fact, cited by those who went through the cholera plagues of 1866 and earlier years, that this same bluish fog has always preceded an outbreak of the dreaded scourge, and that it has not been seen in this city until this week since the last cholera epidemic. Scientists here, whose attention has been called to the fact believe that conditions favorable to the creation of this fog are favorable to the spread of cholera contagion.

CHOLERA IN VENICE.

The Cologne Gazette says that cholera has broken out at Venice, and that the officials there are concealing the fact.

THERE are still indications of war upon the European horizon. France and Germany continue to lower at each other, and the "fiery Greek" and "unspeakable Turk" have already exchanged a few red-hot compliments. France has never ceased to entertain thoughts of revenge for the overwhelming and humiliating defeat she received in the Franco-Prussian war.

THE State tax this year in Kentucky will be fifty-one cents. The rate already provided is forty-seven and a half cents. In addition there is three-and-a-half cents for building the branch penitentiary at Eddyville. Next year, the tax will be forty-seven cents on the $100 valuation.

The Beecher Charges.

Reference has heretofore been made to charges against Parson Beecher's son, who was appointed collector of Port Townshend on Puget sound last spring. The charges allege that when Beecher was purser on one of the Puget sound steamers a gentleman entrusted him with $300 with which to purchase postal notes; that when requested to account for the money Beecher claimed to have delivered it to a postal-route agent named Temple, with directions to purchase the postal notes. Temple denied having received the money, and after the lapse of some time and no little controversy, Beecher settled the matter by giving his note for $300 to the party from whom he origininally received the money. Capt. Beecher and his father have both been before the sub-committee in defense of the former, but it appears that the explanation given was not satisfactory, and the President has been advised to withdraw the nomination of Beecher if he would forestall his rejection.

Feland's Convict Bill.

Louisville Times.]

Mr. Feland has introduced in the Senate a bill to work the convicts upon public works in the counties. The bill provides that the expense of feeding and clothing the convicts while so engaged shall be paid by the counties.

A Serious Difficulty.

FULTON, KY., April 24.—Mr. Jas. Snow, a farmer, living a few miles in the country, and two of his employes got into a difficulty yesterday in which Snow was pretty badly used up with a knife in the hands of one of the parties. The wounds are thought to be serious and may prove fatal.

"THE latest invention of the pension monomaniacs," says a contemporary, "is a provision for ex-soldiers of the last war who were not disabled by the war or anything incident to the war, but who have had accidents since which disabled them."

THE public will learn with regret that ex-President Arthur is dangerously ill with an aggravated form of Bright's disease, which, with its serious complications, precludes the hope of recovery.

IT is said that Blaine is laying the wires to have an attempt made to defeat Edmunds' return to the Senate from Vermont. An organized opposition will undoubtedly confront the distinguished Vermonter.

JAY GOULD has sent his check for $500 to Ham Williams, a deputy sheriff who was shot and seriously wounded while defending the property of the Iron Mountain railroad.

Election Notice.

An election of the qualified voters of the city of Hickman, will be held at the City Hall, on Monday, the 3rd day of May next between the usual hours for the purpose of taking the vote on the question of licensing saloons in the city. The question to be voted on is, "Are you for or against the issuing of license to retail and tipple spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, in the city of Hickman?"

Attes, W. L. McCUTCHEN, City Clerk.

HICKMAN, KY., April 23, 1886.

DR. A. A. FARIS.
PHYSICAN AND SURGEON,
HICKMAN, — — KENTUCKY
OFFERS his Professional Services to the citizens of Hickman and vicinity.
jan16-'80

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up as a stray by T. S. Williams on his farm, on the Dyersburg road, about five and one-half miles southwest of Hickman, in Fulton county, State of Kentucky, one red and speckled heifer, about 2 years old, marked with underbit in the right ear, and split in the left, and appraised by J. R. Williams, before me, at five dollars. Given under my hand as Judge of Fulton County Court, March 30, 1886.

R. S. MURRELL, J. F. C. C.

apr2

LOWER and LOWER.
All kinds of Groceries—hams, sides, &c. as cheap as the cheapest. I will not be undersold. JOHN WITTING.

FETHE'S SALOON,
A PLEASANT RESORT.
FRESH BEER constantly on tap. Cigars and Tobacco, of the best brands. Patronage solicited.
nov 14-tf

C. L. RANDLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
Collector, Real Estate Agent
HICKMAN, KY.
☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted him in Southwestern Kentucky and Northwestern Tennessee. Special attention given to the investigation of Land titles, and the purchase sale of Real Estate. [jan8

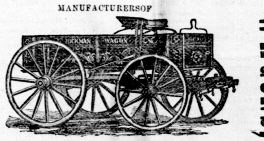
NEW GOODS!

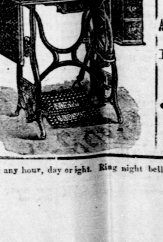
LATEST STYLES IN
All Wool Dress Goods
DRESS GINGHAMS,
PRINTED LAWNS, PRINTED FRENCH ORGANDIES
AND PLAIN PIQUA.

We have a large variety of white Dress Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Linen Collars, Lace Collars, Silk Mits, Best line of Ladies' and Misses' Hose, Corsets, &c.
We have a fine assortment of Ladies', Children's and Men's custom-made Shoes and Slippers, which we guarantee to give satisfaction.
Custom-made Clothing, latest style and lowest price. Hats, Shirts, Collars, Ties, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Fresh Family Groceries, and sold as low as any house.
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Paints and Oils; very low.
J. AMBERG'S SONS.

FARMER'S STORE.
xox
C. B. KINGMAN,
—DEALER IN—
Hardware, Tinware,
SEEDS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, &C.
(Clinton Street, Corman & Co's Old Stand)
xox
Everything New.
ROOFING, &c.
I have secured, permanently, one of the finest workmen in the State, and will make roofing and tinning a specialty.
Motto—I will not be undersold, even in larger cities.

New Livery Stable.
(Corner of Jackson and Kentucky Streets,)
HICKMAN, - - KENTUCKY,
JUST OPENED, with new STOCK, out and out. Fine, stylish RIGS for hire. TERMS reasonable. Patronage solicited.
W. G. KINGMAN.
oct30-1885

HERTWECK, BALTZER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
WAGONS, WAGONS,

Hickman, Kentucky.

J. W. COWGILL,
DEALER IN
DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES AND TOILET ARTICLES &c., &c., &c.

Trusses AND Abdominal Supports PAINTS AND OILS, &c., &c., &c.
☞ Prescriptions filled at any hour, day or night. Ring night bell after 10 o'clock, P. M.

THE BARTER GROCERY.
MR. J. M. MONTGOMERY, announces to his friends and the public that he has opened a new and fresh supply of all kinds of FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell as low as the lowest. He is ready at all times to exchange Groceries at cash prices for Butter, Eggs, Chickens, or any kind of marketing that the farming friends may bring in. The highest market price always paid.
J. M. MONTGOMERY & BRO.

SALE AND LIVERY STABLE
FARIS & PARKER,
KENTUCKY STREET,
KEEPS constantly on hand for hire and sale
HORSES, BUGGIES and HACKS.
Having purchased the stable, horses and entire outfit of W. B. Plummer we propose to continue the business, and solicit patronage.

W. DIESTELBRINK
Family Groceries.
NO space to name all articles, but no trouble to show goods.
Come and see, at the corner of Troy and Moscow Avenue. East Hickman, Ky

FAMILY GROCERY
H. C. JUDGE.
(DAVIS' OLD STAND.)
All kinds of
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
usually kept in a first-class house, at bottom prices.
FANCY CANDIES, TEAS, MINCE-MEAT, PICKLES
CRANBERRIES, HOMINY, GRITS
LIQUORS,
Sugar, Coffees, Soaps, &c.
☞ Will not be undersold.
Will pay full price for Butter, Eggs, &c

HICKMAN MARBLE WORKS
HICKMAN, KY.
E. C. Ramage,
DEALER IN
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMB AND GRAVE STONES.
HAVING received a fine lot of American and Italian Marble, I am prepared to fill all orders. Call and examine our work.
Orders from the country promptly
may 26

F. E. CASE,
DEALER IN
Family Groceries;
AND ALSO,
Nets, Seines, Lines, Hooks, and all kind of Fishing Tackle and Supplies, at a bargain. Groceries and Family Supplies generally.

NEW FIRM.
CARLISLE & LATTUS,
WOOD and BLACKSMITH REPAIR SHOP.
xox
All kinds of Farm Machinery, Plows, Implements, Wagons, &c., repaired on short notice and workmanlike manner.
☞ New Wagons, &c. made to order.
mar5

Groceries.
25cts Lower than the Lowes
I have no clerk expenses—no store rent—and pay cash for all my Groceries, and therefore can sell as cheap as the cheapest. Best brands of Wittenberg and Lone Star Flour, 25 cents cheaper than the low
JOHN WITTING.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.
We are Wholesale Headquarters for all grades of
CHEWING, SMOKING TOBACCO and CIGARS
and will job to dealers only at Factory prices; also the
Dental Scotch and Superior Scotch Snuff,
the best in the market. We also keep constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Confectioneries and Fruits, which we will sell very low for the cash. Please call and see us.
FUQUA & DeBOW.

Saddlery and Harness
PLUMMER & FARRISS,
Jackson St., opposite Courier Office
HICKMAN, - - - KY.
A WELL selected stock of Saddles and Harness. New work made to order. Prompt attention given to
REPAIRING
of any kind. He has secured the services of that well known and excellent workman, Uncle Bob Farriss, which of itself is a guarantee of good and faithful work.
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